Weather
Mild weather with threats of rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.3 and the minimum 43.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 67.8 and 50.8.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Colombia, Apr. 24.
FOR Europe via Str. Yokohama Maru, Apr. 20.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Russia, Apr. 25.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Sado Maru, Apr. 19.

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PEKING READY TO PROPOSE LOAN TERMS TO LAMONT

American Banker Wined And Dined But Has Not Submitted Any Plans

THERE TO LISTEN

May Leave Here Without Reaching Agreement With Chinese

By NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Our Peking Correspondent*)

Peking, April 14.—Mr. Lamont has been wined and dined and feted. He has been greeted at numerous official and semi-official receptions and made due thanks therefor. The ceremonials are over and business is about to begin. It is learned today that intimation has been given that in the next day or two representatives of the Chinese government will submit to Mr. Lamont definite proposals.

These will be the first to be made by either side. In spite of wild rumors in the Chinese press and in Chinese officials' gossip it may be said authoritatively that up to this writing Mr. Lamont very emphatically has not submitted "terms" to any Chinese. Thus far he has seen the President, the Premier, the Finance Minister, the head of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau and many of the bankers. But his talks have been partly social and for the rest very general.

SUSPENSE OVER JAPAN HOLDS UP NEGOTIATIONS

There are numerous reasons for the fact that thus far there has been no coming to grips. First has been the necessity for getting the formal, ceremonial side over. Second, has been the suspense over Japan. Until Japan makes its final decision it is difficult for Mr. Lamont to do anything on behalf of the Consortium because the make-up of the Consortium remains uncertain. As Mr. Lamont has said in all his speeches, the Japanese bankers have agreed to come into the Consortium on an equal footing with the other bankers but the Japanese government has not yet given its approval. Until the government does give its approval Japan cannot be considered in the Consortium. Now, it has been fairly generally agreed that the Consortium will go ahead, with or without Japan; it only remains to see which it shall be. But before the Consortium submits definite proposals it must know.

Third, Mr. Lamont has not yet satisfied himself whether he wants to make any proposals, or even whether he will listen to any. It has been generally assumed among the Chinese that he has come here desirous of making a loan. That assumption he himself blew away in his very blunt words at the Chinese bankers' dinner Monday night when he said that America had plenty of place for its money at home and in Europe, that it was immaterial to Americans whether they placed any loans here in China and that he had come to China only to find out how American resources could be of service to China. If the Chinese people did not want any such help, it would be a relief to Americans, for it would lessen by just so much the strain on American finance. He did not mince his words. China can take it or leave it, he said in substance.

MAY LEAVE WITHOUT MAKING LOAN OFFER

While the Chinese papers are solemnly arguing, therefore, whether China should accept Mr. Lamont's "terms," it is for him to decide whether or not he will have any to make. That is still an open question. I have heard complaint made by Chinese in official position that Mr. Lamont has not yet come forward with definite proposals. His answer he has given in his own public statements: that he has none, that they will depend on what the Chinese people want and what the Chinese people show a willingness to agree to. Also they will depend on what conclusions he himself draws from the elements in the situation as they present themselves to him. And here it may be said that he has shown in his statements that he already has an admirable grasp on the situation.

Finally, it must be emphasised that it is by no means certain that Mr. Lamont will not leave China without reaching any final

(Continued on Page 2)

Writer, Assured He Is Safe From Death, Goes On For Moscow Probe

Bolshevi k Agent Promises Newspaper Man He Will Not Be Shot On Arrival At Red Lines And Correspondent Undergoes Many Hardships To Complete Investigation Of 1920 Russia

In his seventh article on Russian conditions, Mr. Eyre, Paris correspondent of the New York World, gives more details of the results of Bolshevism in Russia and recounts in a thrilling manner the tedious delays that were incident to his trip to Moscow. Mr. Eyre's articles, first published in the New York World, will continue in THE CHINA PRESS, *the eighth in Tuesday's issue.*

BY LINCOLN EYRE

PARIS, March 4.—In the near future maybe even before this article appears, travellers into Russia doubtless will be able to board a train at Berlin and journey to Moscow or Petrograd in Pullman cars. But in the dead, dead old days of the blockade, getting to Sovietland wasn't quite so simple a process. One had to scale two formidable barriers—the Allies' cordon sanitaire and the Bolshevik's prejudice against "Bourgeois" visitors. At the time I hacked my way through both these hedges were higher and prickler than they had ever been, because the Entente, through Judenitch, was making its final drive against the Soviets and the latter were beginning their final clean-up of all their armed antagonists. The story of trips I had deserve telling in some detail I think, since in the telling there is projected one's initial—and bewildering—impressions of the most amazing country on earth.

It begins at Stockholm, whither one journeyed ostensibly for the sake of viewing the beauties of the Scandinavian landscape. In the Swedish capital there dwells an official representative of the Soviet Government, of whose existence I had been tipped off privately. I located him without difficulty—a quiet, debonair gentleman, speaking several languages fluently, wearing good clothes and principally preoccupied with the problem of getting a shipment of saws into Russia.

Movie Operator On Job

We had several talks at which my credentials (principally letters from prominent Socialists) were studied and pros and cons debated. After three days' negotiating he agreed to give us—my companion in arms was Victor O. Kubes, motion picture photographer, who wanted to portray Russia in the movies for the Fox Film Company—passports which, as he naively put it, would at least save us from being shot when we reached the Red front, "but I cannot guarantee they will get you through to Moscow," he added. Next morning we boarded a trans-Baltic boat for Danzig, having decided to try our luck by a route through Germany and Lithuania. At Danzig the German Government annoyed us by stopping all passenger traffic on the railroads. We managed to wrest an order, permitting us to travel by freight train, from the German general staff, however, and armed with this all highest document actually bluffed the railroad authorities into adding a special passenger coach to the freight bound for Eydtkuhnen, a German frontier station on the Lithuanian border. Thirty-six hours' jolting brought us thither. By good fortune we were able to join a French military mission going to Kovno, the Lithuanian capital, where we arrived twenty-four hours later. Normally the journey from Danzig to Kovno should take about eight hours.

We detrained at Kovno at 2 in the morning. A cohort of Lithuanian soldiers helping to carry our baggage, we tramped through snow-covered moonlit streets, lined with tumble-down, one-story wooden houses toward the alleged hotel.

Circumstances compelled us to linger three days in Kovno. While Kubes was earning the Allied missions' good will by filming them "promiscuous like," I collected some birdseye data of the situation in Lithuania, which is fairly characteristic of the peculiar troubles confronting these little Baltic States, chipped with the aid of Germany from the Russian Empire. The country was food poor. Being all farms, it had all kinds of food and nothing else. Isolated from the German factories by a state of pacific war, engaged in actual hostilities with the Bolshevists, Poles and Bermonds, Russo-German troops in Letvia, the Lithuanians were very much up against it. The Entente helped in only one way, by strengthening the Lithuanian army, which is arrayed in American doughboy uniforms, puttees, boots and overseas caps that carried me back to the days of Lorraine and the Meuse-Argonne. These stocky little warriors in their Yankee camouflage were paid, armed and equipped because certain alien statesmen wanted them to fight the Red Guards.

National Treasury Was Empty

But none of the Lithuanian Government's civilian employes had received a kopek of wages for two months, and when our Children's Relief Administration tried to cash a check for $300 at the Lithuanian Ministry of Finance it was dolefully informed that there was not so large a sum in the National Treasury. Kovno was full of British officers in Lithuanian uniform, helping reorganise the army.

I got my first glimpse of Bolshevik bloodshed at the railroad station when a company of white Russians attached to the Lithuanian forces suddenly opened fire on their officers, a couple of blocks from where I stood. There was a tidy skirmish for a couple of hours, resulting in the arrest of the mutineers by a battalion of Lithuanians. That night the whole lot, about thirty, were stood against a convenient wall and shot.

Through a bit of strategy the details of which needn't be gone into, we had obtained from the Lithuanian Commander in Chief authorisation to proceed across the Lithuanian front into Russia. With this precious paper in my inside pocket we set out from Kovno one morning in one of those rickety Russian farm wagons which look as though they were going to collapse any minute, a la one-hoss shay, but which, a la brook, run on forever.

We straddled our suitcases, dug our feet deep down into a thick layer of straw and froze—or thought we had. That drive covered nearly two hundred and fifty kilometers of straight highboard from Kovno to the Dvina River and lasted four days. We had to make it because the railroad was hopelessly tied up. The nights we spent in those unspeakable villages which characterise the "pale," the historic habitation of Jewry. One slept in filthy lodging houses beset with "insects of aviatory disposition," as an English guidebook inadequately describes them, and ate greasy food smelling of the cook. The third day we reached Novo Alexandrosk, whence the Reds had been driven some two months before. I talked with some young Jews about the Bolshevists. They spoke highly of the discipline and order that prevailed during the Bolshevik occupation but expressed the hope the Reds wouldn't return.

(Continued on Page 17)

WU ACCOUNT IS TIED UP BY ORDER OF MIXED COURT

Banks Enjoined From Cashing Checks Of Minister

LAW BATTLE ON

Chinese Institutions Are Included In New Injunction

Accounts of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, recent Minister of Finance of the Southern Government, with banks in Shanghai were tied up yesterday by a temporary restraining order issued yesterday by the Mixed Court. The order was issued on the petition of attorneys for Mr. Chang Shih-chao, representative of the Canton Military Government, who claims that the money, amounting, it is estimated, to $1,500,000 really belongs to the Republic and has improperly been deposited in personal accounts by the former minister.

A similar order, effective until tomorrow, was issued in the British Supreme Court as to Dr. Wu's account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation but the Mixed Court order is of greater latitude and applies to banks throughout the community, Chinese as well as foreign institutions.

Because of the likelihood that the accounts will include those in many Chinese banks it was said yesterday the probable outcome will be that the main cause will be tried in the Mixed Court instead of before the British bench.

WU'S DEPOSITS SAID TO BE CUSTOMS FUNDS

Applications for restraining orders against the banks in which Dr. Wu has deposits here followed the issuance of temporary injunctions against banks at Hongkong paying the Chinese statesman any of the funds he had placed in institutions there. The grounds of application in Hongkong were similar to those cited in the Shanghai cases.

Application for a temporary restraining order were made in the Mixed Court yesterday morning before British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Li. It was alleged that much of the moneys in Dr. Wu's local accounts consisted of surplus customs revenues remitted by the Government at Peking to the Minister, as an official, for the uses of the Military Government of the Republic of China.

When the arguments in the matter had been heard the court issued an order for the temporary injunction.

It is the contention of Dr. Wu that the courts have no right to interfere with his personal finances. On the other hand the plantiffs allege that the moneys involved are not personal funds but are those of the government.

CHANG SHIH-CHAO TELLS HIS SIDE OF ARGUMENT

Mr. Chang Shih-chao said, regarding the Surplus Customs Revenue;

"Some time ago, it was decided at a meeting of the Administrative Council in Canton that one million dollars should be used as initial expenses for the establishment of a university for the Southwestern Provinces, and that this amount should be paid out of the Surplus Customs Revenue.

"As soon as this matter had been decided, Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan, Chairman of the Administrative Council, proposed that the whole sum of $1,000,000 should be paid in a single instalment. But Dr. Wu Ting-fang would not agree; and, after many discussions, only

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MEXICAN FEDERALS DESERTING TO JOIN REBELS OF SONORA

(*Reuter's Service*)

Nogales, Arizona, April 15.—Sonora has won her first fight for independence. The revolutionaries have fought their way across the Sinaloan border, capturing San Blas, and are advancing with 2,500 men towards Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa. A report from Hermosillo (Sonora) states that the Federal troops are deserting from the forces of General Iturbe, commanding the Federal troops in Sinaloa and Tepic, who is finding himself unable to stem the tide of the rebel advance.

-:- "Whew!" -:-

Ding in New York Tribune

JAPAN ACCEPTS EXPLANATION OF HAILAR INCIDENT

Czechs Express Their Regret And Guarantee Avoidance Of Further Conflicts

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Harbin, April 17.—The Japanese have accepted the following explanation from the Czechs with regard to the Hailar incident of April 11 (when bombs were thrown at the railway station among Japanese soldiers who were placing Russian prisoners in a van for removal to headquarters, to which the Japanese replied with rifle fire and the Czechs opened fire on the Japanese with machine-guns).

"The Hailar incident of April 11 was carefully investigated and the papers were forwarded to Harbin where a final decision was made after a further exchange of opinions and elucidation of the facts. We are indeed sorry that the situation should have developed into so unfortunate an affair and that your allied and Imperial interests should have suffered. We beg to inform you that throughout our entire evacuation program, including the movements at Hailar station, strict orders have been given to the Czechs to maintain positive neutrality and every precaution was taken to prevent possible conflict with Japanese, Russians or local political parties. The Czechs were also instructed to avoid contact with these parties. We guarantee that steps shall be taken to ensure that these orders are strictly enforced henceforward by our officers and men." Signed, Major Bisciste, commanding the 12th Czech regiment.

SEMENOFF NOT WANTED

Harbin, April 17.—It is unofficially reported that M. Gondatti who was Governor of Habarovsk under the Romanoff regime and is at present Chief of the Expropriations Bureau of the Chinese Eastern railway has been offered the post of Chief of the Civil Administration of Far Eastern Siberia, under the Japanese.

It is reported that General Romanovsky has refused the military governorship of the Pri-Amur.

Local feeling in Harbin is bitterly opposed to the rumored attempt to install Ataman Semenoff in a responsible post in the same region.

Peking, April 17.—The Chinese Government has protested against

(Continued on Page 4)

Suicide Motive In Ydanova Case Is Despondency

Young Russian Girl, Who Shot Self Tuesday, Planned Act, Friends Say

An impressive Russian orthodox funeral service at the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel yesterday afternoon for Miss Vera Ydanova, who shot herself while seated on a bench in the French Park at Koukaza last Tuesday evening, brought to a close a dramatic tragedy born of the war in Kharkov, European Russia.

Grief over separation from her family and because she had not heard from relatives for over two years, is attributed as the cause by her friends. Russian consular officials are convinced it was a case of suicide.

Since she came to Shanghai from Vladivostok over a year ago, Miss Ydanova had worried about her parents from whom she had been torn by war. And when the good sister at St. Mary's Hospital placed a crucifix to her lips as she was about to die and asked her to repeat: "Jesus, have mercy on me," Miss Ydanova breathed: "Jesus, have mercy on my parents."

As she lay in the hospital from Tuesday evening until Friday morning with a bullet in her chest, one thought was uppermost in her mind—she could not meet her father and mother in this world; perhaps she could see them sooner in the next.

The large number of wreaths placed on her grave yesterday testified to the esteem in which she was held by the Russian community. Russian consular officials were present at the service which was attended by a large number of friends.

Miss Ydanova, who made her home with the family of Mr. A. Drachenfels of the Rossia Insurance Company, at 494 Rue Lafayette, was well known in the Russian community. She was talented and educated and had attempted by teaching and writing to secure sufficient funds with which to make the journey to European Russia via the Suez. She made several efforts to secure a position as traveling companion to local persons journeying to France, as she could not travel to European Russia from Siberia and she told her friends several times that she could get to Kharkov if she reached France.

The impossibility of making the trip to her home and

(Continued on Page 4)

RUSSIAN NOBLES, KILLED IN 1918, BURIED IN PEKING

Servian King Thought To Have Ordered Removal Of The Bodies To China

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, April 17.—A strange echo of the Imperial tragedy which was enacted in Siberia in July, 1918 sounded in Peking yesterday.

It will be remembered that after the murder of the Russian Imperial family at Ekaterinburg, three Grand-dukes and a Grand-duchess were thrown down a coal mine near Perm. Shortly after the inauguration of the Kolchak regime, a search was made which, though it failed to discover traces of the bodies of the members of the Imperial family, resulted in the recovery of the bodies from the coalmine. These were recognised and buried at Omsk, together with those of four servants who had shared the same fate. The bodies were those of the Grand-duke Serge Michaedovitch, (who commanded the Russian artillery in the Great War, and whose niece, the Countess Nadedja Torby married the Earl of Medina, eldest son of the Marquess of Milford Haven); the Grand-duke Jean Constantinovitch, (who married the daughter of King Peter of Servia); Jean's brother, the Grand-duke Igor Constantinovitch; and the Grand-duchess Elisabeth, widow of the Grand-duke Serge Alexandrovitch, sister of the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia and daughter of the Grand-duke of Hesse, and therefore grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. The Archduchess Elisabeth's husband was Governor General of Moscow and was killed by a bomb in 1905.

The eight bodies arrived at Peking in the evening of the 15th instant. They were conveyed by train to the Antingmen, whence they were carried to the old Russian cemetery, where they were interred yesterday.

No one in Peking seems to know why the bodies were brought to Peking or by whose orders. The Chinese Government are not concerned while the Russian Legation only knew of the matter after the bodies had been interred. The explanation is believed to lie in the foreign interest attaching to those close connections of the Imperial family. It is hinted that King Peter's was the moving spirit in the transference from Omsk and that the bodies will not remain long in the Chinese capital.

FRENCH ARE REINFORCED IN GERMANY BY BELGIANS

Troops Of King Albert Reach Frankfort—No Disorders Reported

REBEL HEAD HELD

General Von Luettwitz, Kapp Aide, Arrested In Pomerania

NEW REVOLT PLAN

Revolutionaries In Rural Districts Move To Surround Berlin

(*Reuter's Service*)

Frankfort, April 14.—The Belgian troops have arrived. They were received with due ceremony by the French. No disorders occurred.

Berlin, April 14.—General von Luettwitz, the commander of the revolutionary forces in the Kapp rebellion, has been arrested in Pomerania.

London, April 14.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that the German Government had apologised for the ill-treatment of Mr. Volot, the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, at Essen, and had ordered a strict enquiry into the incident.

FRESH COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED BY BEBELS

Berlin, April 14.—The Freiheit publishes sensational disclosures with regard to a fresh coup d'etat which, it states, is impending. The plan is to start a revolution in the rural districts and to surround Berlin and force it to surrender. Labor leaders will be given short shrift and assemblies will be made impossible by gas-bombs. The date of the revolution is not yet fixed.

Berlin, April 14.—The Vossische Zeitung declares that the German Government has addressed a note to Paris, urging the impossibility of carrying out the naval clauses of the treaty. This is a sequel to the Reparations Committee having summoned the German Government, after the investigation had been completed, immediately to begin the transfer of ships.

WANTS GUARANTEES OF TREATY FAITH

Paris, April 13.—M. Millerand made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies today on the Anglo-French situation. He quoted articles 42 and 44 of the Treaty of Versailles and said that the Allies attached great importance to them for the security of France.

He recalled the fact that Germany, through the military circles which were responsible for the Kapp coup d'etat, had requested a derogation of the peace treaty in spite of the fact that Germany had not executed any of the essentials of the treaty.

Therefore, the Premier continued, he had telegraphed to London on March 19 expressing the opinion that the Allies would commit a grave and perhaps irreparable mistake in not forearming themselves against very evident dangers and firmly opposing the entry of the Germans into the Ruhr, as the French Government's view was that the possession of certain guarantees that the treaty would not be violated was necessary.

BELGIUM PRAISED FOR BACKING FRENCH POLICY

M. Millerand went on to pay an eloquent tribute to Belgium's action in supporting French policy with regard to the Ruhr and sending troops to Frankfort. Belgium's action, he said, increased the admiration and affection of France for her.

The question of the Anglo-French misunderstanding was dismissed by the Premier in a few phrases. He declared that after a loyal exchange of views between the Cabinets of London and Paris, both were agreed that if there had been a divergence of views respecting the best means of assuring the execution of the treaty, there was now greater necessity than ever for maintaining their intimate and cordial agreement for the settlement of the grave questions still confronting them in Germany and throughout the world.

800 BOY SCOUTS REVIEWED; HOLD PARADE IN CITY

Spectacular Inspection Staged At Public Recreation Ground

LECTURING TO CONTINUE

Soochow Joins Movement After Two Days' Of Deliberation

Eight hundred members of the various troops Chinese Boy Scouts were reviewed by student strikers yesterday at the Public Recreation Ground yesterday, the fourth day of the students' strike. The different units underwent some spectacular formations and then joined in a parade round the Chinese city. The demonstration was orderly.

Throughout the day, stump speeches were delivered at the street corners. The part taken by girl students was especially conspicuous. Flags were up wherever there was lecturing on the Shantung issue or the military pact.

A man rode around the city on horseback, bearing a staff which had a pennant reading "Revolution." Considerable excitement was engendered when he passed. Another inflammatory legend translated "We wish everyone to join us in overthrowing the bogus government."

The National Organisations Union has issued the following statement to its branch union in connection with the strike:

"The situation is becoming very critical. This is a critical movement. The students of Shanghai have already declared a strike against the Peking Government. The people of all provinces are citizens of the Republic. It is therefore their duty to join the movement.

"We sincerely hope that the students of outports will do the best they can in following the examples of the Shanghai students. This is our last opportunity and it is a case of life and death."

A police order was issued yesterday to the effect that full dress uniforms for superintendents and inspectors have been abolished and that at the inspection by the Municipal Council on Tuesday sub-inspectors will not wear cross belts and swords.

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(Our Peking Correspondent)

Peking, April 17.—The students in Peking are attending classes as usual. It is not likely that there will be any strike at all. At a meeting of the Students' Union here, it was decided to postpone any action which might be taken in connection with the strike in Shanghai, the leaders feeling that the action of the Shanghai students is untimely and that Peking was not consulted on the matter before the ultimatum was delivered to the Central Government.

The Tientsin students have also refrained from taking any action. They feel that they should not participate. It is definitely ascertained that the shopkeepers in the Capital will remain inactive in the present strike.

SOOCHOW STUDENTS OUT
(China Press Correspondence)

Soochow, April 17.—The strike which was inaugurated early in the week by the students of Shanghai and other centers was not joined by the students of Soochow until Friday morning. The City Students' Union was called together on Thursday afternoon and a motion to join in the strike was carried by a small majority. It is understood that in the mission schools a majority of the older and more thoughtful students have some doubts of the wisdom of this movement, and several student bodies instructed their delegates to vote against joining it, but young China has become sufficiently democratised to abide by the will of the majority, and on Friday morning all students above the primary grades went on strike. Up to the time of writing this no violence or disturbance of any sort has occurred. The students are having a monster parade and demonstration this afternoon.

The authorities of all mission schools in the city have made it clear to their students that no political agitation or propaganda can be carried on from their premises. The faculty of Soochow University put itself on record as follows:

"1. We express our deep sympathy with the patriotic aspirations of the students at the present time, and also our appreciation of the difficulties they face in trying to realise these aspirations.

"2. At the same time it is impossible for us to let the property of this institution be used as a center of political agitation.

"3. Therefore, we declare a vacation until Monday, April 26, all work to begin regularly on the morning of the 27th: in the meantime students will be allowed to return to their homes, but so long as any are in the institution they must continue to observe the regulations of the school under the regulation of the faculty."

The parents or guardian of each and every student have been notified of this action and the younger boys will not allowed to depart from the university without instructions from the proper authorities. By noon today most of the students had left the campus.

Correspondence

MARIE TEMPEST COMPANY

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Would you be kind enough to mention in your columns that another performance of "The Duke Of Killiecrankie" by the Marie Tempest Company would prove popular. There has been much favorable comment on Mr. Graham Browne's splendid acting in the piece and I am sure that a large audience would greet the third production. Very truly yours,

ONE WHO COULD NOT GO BEFORE.

BEAUTY VS. CHIVALRY

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: The effects of the potential letter of introduction written to, and in defense of, 'Only a Girl" (appearing in your issue of today under the "nom de guerre" "British-Colonial") and visions of a glittering "1914 Star" have knocked "Mitrailleuse" completely

"Out of Action"

Shanghai, April 17.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: As a reader who has followed with interest the correspondence penned under the headline "Beauty vs. Chivalry," during the past few days I feel that the following remarks are only just:

To begin with we have a spiteful, sarcastic letter, none-the-less vindictive for the fact that it was composed by a lady writer, describing the action of a headstrong young constable of the S. M. P.

This resulted in vigorous retaliation from other members of the force. Quite right, too, that they should resent criticism against their comrades—and a few words of the praise for the police in general.

Then "British Colonial" continues by writing the most irrelevant letter on the subject that has so far appeared. He accuses "Mitrailleuse" and "One of Her Heroes" of talking a lot of twaddle. And wandering from the point suggests that one of them does not know the meaning of this nom-de-plume—and that the other should get his mind off his medal ribbons.

An astounding feature of his own epistle is a passage whose only point seems to be (to me at least) that of his 1914 star.

Rash though they may be, the letters of those two young policemen (I assume that they were from young men) do not merit such criticism as that from "British Colonial."

SENEX.

Wedding

CLAIR-WALLACE

Mr. Verne Clair of the International Banking Corporation and Miss Claude Wallace of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Company, were married yesterday afternoon at the Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Dean. Mr. L. M. Cochran acted as best man and Mrs. George Potts was matron of honor. The Misses Crighton were flower girls.

Mr. Clair is a graduate of Princeton University and is well known in both Hankow and Shanghai. Miss Wallace is the daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. M. Wallace of 51 Avenue Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Clair left last night for a honeymoon trip to the Tahu Lakes, following a reception that was held at the home of the bride's father.

PEKING READY TO PROPOSE LOAN TERMS TO LAMONT

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement with the Chinese government or even making an offer of a loan. As he has himself said, that was not a sine qua non of his trip. Furthermore, it may not be possible for him to. The attitude of the Chinese government may make it impossible. Thus far the officials have not shown definitely their attitude. They have sparred. But, however cordial they may have been to Mr. Lamont personally, they have shown little enough warmth toward what they know and everybody else knows must be a precondition to his doing business with China: guaranties that any money that is lent by the Consortium will be used for China's benefit and not the profit of tuchuns and mandarians. In that respect the situation has not changed from what it was when I wrote last week. The officialdom has shown no disposition to put any bars between itself and the nation's money for any reason so minor as patriotism.

NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS OPPOSE NEW CONSORTIUM

One fact must be remarked. It is the shabby attitude of the majority of the Northern press. It is no use concealing that by far the greater number of papers are opposed to the New Consortium. And they are registering their opposition by a mean dishonest propaganda compounded of malice, ignorance and lies. They are representing Mr. Lamont as having come here to force on the Chinese people conditions that will deprive China of its sovereignty. They have printed wild reports of his insistence on the control of all the country's finances, on the nomination of a foreign supervisor of the government banks and the like.

The most significant feature of this is the positive evidence that it emanates from some one source, that it is the manifestation of an organised propaganda to discredit the New Consortium and its efforts. Newspapers in Peking, Tientsin and Hankow print simultaneously identical articles evidently sent out in advance. It is a deliberate effort to draw a red herring across the trail to deceive Chinese public opinion. And it shows itself not only in pro-Japanese and Anfu-controlled papers but in organs of other parties that pose as respectable—such as, for instance, the Chinputang of Mr. Liang Chi-chiao.

Woman's Club Plans Gobs' Entertainment

Plans for the entertainment of sailors on the American warships South Dakota, Wilmington, Monocacy and General Alava, who are due here about April 22 will be made at a meeting of the American Woman's Club Social Welfare Committee, to be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. N. E. Lurton, 12 Whangpoo Road.

German Request For Treaty Provision Change Is Rejected

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 15.—The Reparations Commission has rejected the German request for a modification of the Treaty provisions with regard to the replacement of ships of the Allied and Associated Powers lost or damaged during the war.

Comedies At The Circle Sportif

The members of the Circle Sportif and their friends spent a merry evening, at headquarters last night when the fare was a one act play in English, a one act play in French, an excellent supper and a grand dance.

"A Touch of Truth" was the English piece. It is a cleverly written comedy by H. M. Walbrook and tells of two friends who arriving home in the early hours of the morning, begin to discuss the question whether acting is an art or a trick. Jimmy Bray the scribbler, thinks it all a trick and endeavors to act a scene which almost drives Richard Cumberland, the actor, to commit assault upon the little man. He then convinces the scribbler that it is not the theater or the cheers or the audience's sense of illusion that convinces the playgoer; it is reality.

The play met with a good reception from a full house. It gave Captain Morley Peel fine scope to show that he is a dramatic artist of the first class. As 'Richard Cumberland' he was remarkably good and when he was seeking to declude 'Jimmy Bray' he played with so sure a touch that he also carried the audience into the land of delusion.

The French piece "La Chance du Mari" was brilliant and the audience roared with laughter at the witty dialogue and the excellent acting. It is a typical French comedy with a plot which runs as follows:

Jacques d'Esteall and his wife are staying at their Seaside Villa and have as neighbors, on one side Paul d'Arzac and on the other Bobby Hanson—a "selfmade man," once a cowboy in the "Far West" and now a millionaire. Both these men are admirers of Suzanne. She quarrels with her husband and refuses his invitation to go out to dinner and he leaves her for the evening so she writes a note summoning d'Arzac to her side. Jacques reads her note on the blotter with the aid of a mirror and he telephones asking Bobby Hanson to call—and he leaves. D'Arzac arrives and almost succeeds in persuading Suzanne to accept him as a lover when Hanson is announced. D'Arzac is sent home, Suzanne promises to think over his invitation to dinner that evening and send him a note in a few moments. After he goes she writes a note accepting his invitation and Bobby is shown in. He presses his suit in a direct American manner and Suzanne veers over to him. He also invites her to dinner that evening and is sent home to wait Suzanne's reply. She alters the address on her note of acceptance and decides to send it to him. Then they both telephone and she unable to come to a decision as to which man to go with—and eventually comes to the conclusion that perhaps she is better off all round with her husband and again alters her note address it to her husband. Both lovers come back for their answer and she leaves them with the note to give to Jacques. They almost come to blows when the husband arrives and explains to them how he has pitted them one against the other. "A husband of a flirty wife has no chance against a lover but another lover can do a lot against the first." They have each succeeded in persuading Suzanne that the other was no good and so she returned to his arms and so "we shall be at peace for quite a week."

Madame Janet Schlisler was very good as the romantically minded flirty wife with leanings towards the love romances of the middle ages. M. Jean Schlister was Paul d'Arzac and made a good impression as the fervent, amorous, wildly-gesticulating French lover. Mr. Pernot was excellent as the droll husband and made the most of his part. M. Felix Flori made his first appearance on the stage as the domestic and nobly performed all that was demanded of him.

Captain Morley Peel also played in this piece and this time as an American with a leaning to making caviare. He won golden opinions from the audience for his excellent portrayal. It was the first time he had ever played in French and also the first time he had appeared as a comedian. His French satisfied the most critical ear and his work as a comedian amused the audience and drew from everyone rounds upon rounds of generous applause.

KILLED IN EXPLOSION
(Reuter's Service)

Brussels April 14.—An explosion has occurred at a chemical factory at Steelhem. The number of victims is estimated at 200.

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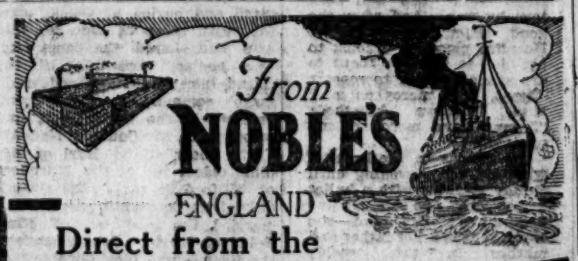

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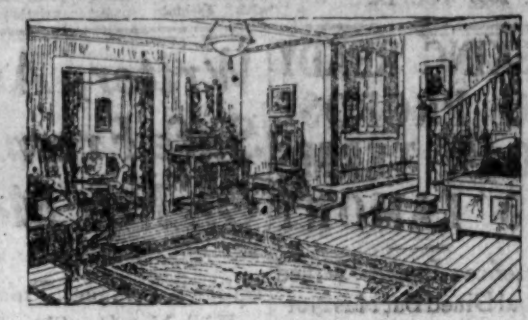

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HONGKONG PHONE WORKERS STRIKE

Fitters, Mechanics And Linemen Out—Gas Works Men Join Them

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 17.—The fitters, mechanics and linesmen of the Telephone Company and also some fitters at the gas-works have struck.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., unofficial member of the Council, has sent a letter to the press, suggesting the prompt appointment of three Commissioners for the purpose of considering and reporting on the question of the strike.

An anonymous correspondent, writing to the Hongkong Morning Post, believes that "the future of this great Colony demands that the strike leaders who are defying this British Colony from the home of perpetual strife and agitation, Canton, should either be brought to reason at once or taught a severe and bitter lesson.

"Another week of the present policy of laissez-faire," the correspondent says, "would see the leaders of every organised trade in the Colony following the example of the 'heroes' who are now endeavoring to dictate their terms from Canton."

Coal Miners Accept New Wage Offer Of British Government

Ballot Taken In Fields Shows 377,704 Strike Votes And 442,704 For Compromise

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 15.—The result of the miners' ballot of the coalfields taken today, on the question of accepting the Government's wage offer or alternatively of striking was as follows:

votes.

For acceptance of the Government's terms 442,704
For a strike 377,704

Note.—It was announced on March 29 after the conference between the Miners' Executive and the Government that the Government now offered a 20 percent increase on gross earnings, excluding the Sankey and war wage, with a guaranteed minimum flat rate of two shillings per shift for all workers over 18 years, of one shilling for those between 16 and 18 and ninepence for those under 16, from March 12.

News Brevities

The 31st annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Llewellyn and Company, Ltd., will take place Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Sua Manggis Rubber Company, Ltd., will hold its tenth annual general meeting Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

Members of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club will meet Monday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at 33 Szechuen Road.

* * *

The Ladies' Society of the Union Church will hold a garden party at 4 Edinburgh Road, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Advertising Club of China will take place at the Y.M.C.A. Wednesday night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

The fifth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club Thursday afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The American Woman's Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, April 20. The Musical Department will take charge after deferred business has been executed. Members are requested to be present to take part in the continuation of the deferred election. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The executive committee of the International Anti-opium Association of China will meet Wednesday afternoon at 26 Kiukiang Road at 5:15 o'clock. Reports of the progress of the membership campaign will be made.

* * *

The Fou Foong Flour Mill Company will celebrate its 20th anniversary at a reception to be held today between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the mill, Mokansan Road.

* * *

The Municipal Council will review units of the defense forces of the International Settlement Tuesday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the Public Recreation Ground. The units will consist of the municipal police, the special police reserves, and the expeditionary forces emergency unit. The inspection will be open to the public.

Suicide Motive In Ydanova Case Is Despondency

(Continued from Page 1)

failure to obtain news from her father and mother unbalanced her mind and she talked of suicide, her friends say. Since Easter Sunday, when she attended the services at the Russian Church, she had suffered acutely from home sickness.

Early Tuesday evening, accompanied by Miss Sophie Rubenstein, her intimate friend, Miss Ydanova walked to the French Public Garden, a few hundred yards from her home. They sat on a bench and talked. Miss Ydanova was discouraged and talked continually of her parents. She took a Browning automatic from underneath her coat, pointed it at her breast and fired.

The girl was taken to the Drachenfels home, an automobile was called immediately and she was rushed to the St. Mary's Hospital on Route Pere Robert where Dr. Ricou attended her. He pronounced the wound fatal. Peritonitis set in and Miss Ydanova died at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

The pistol she used was owned by Mr. Drachenfels, it was learned yesterday.

That the case was not reported to the French Police was due to a misunderstanding, Mr. Drachenfels said yesterday. A Chinese policeman was near when Miss Rubenstein, Mr. Drachenfels and the latter's sister-in-law were taking Miss Ydanova to the motor car in which she was driven to the hospital.

The Chinese policeman had no knowledge of the shooting and made no report as he thought the young lady was sick, according to French police headquarters.

Russian Consular authorities knew of the case Friday morning, started an investigation and took charge of the pistol, Miss Ydanova's trunks, letters and papers. They did not notify the French police.

JAPAN ACCEPTS EXPLANATION OF HAILAR INCIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

the influx of Japanese troops into Harbin.

Moji, April 17.—According to the vernacular papers a large number of the Russian officers who have been stranded here since January have now secured financial assistance from General Rozanoff and are about to sail for Trieste.

London, April 14.—Reuters Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the Bolsheviks are concentrating north of the Crimea. The Reds occupied Alexandrovsk in the course of a naval engagement in the Caspian Sea.

Obituary

Orlando Francisco Rozario

The funeral of Orlando Francisco Rozario late of 22 Range Road, is to take place at Bubbling Well Cemetary today at 4:30 p.m. Services are to be held at the Church of the Sacred Heart, the procession leaving the edifice at 3:30 p.m.

Rome-Tokio Flyers Killed In Landing

(Reuter's Service)

Karachi, April 13.—A telegram received here from Bushire states that the Italian Airmen, Captain Gordesco and Lieutenant Grazzi, engaged in the Rome-Tokio flight, crashed while attempting to land at Bushire today. Both airmen were killed.

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ULTRA POWER TWIN MOTOR

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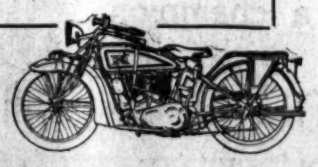

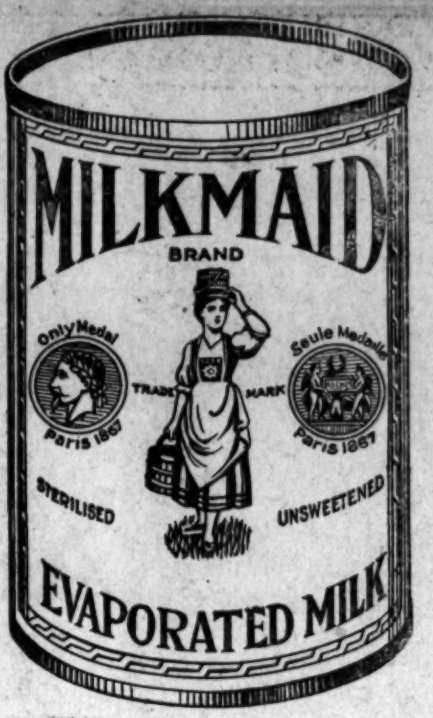

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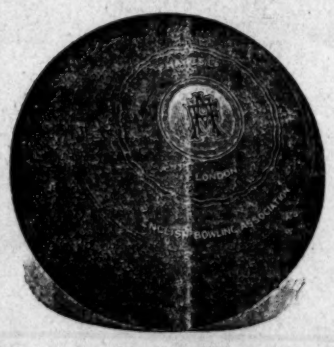

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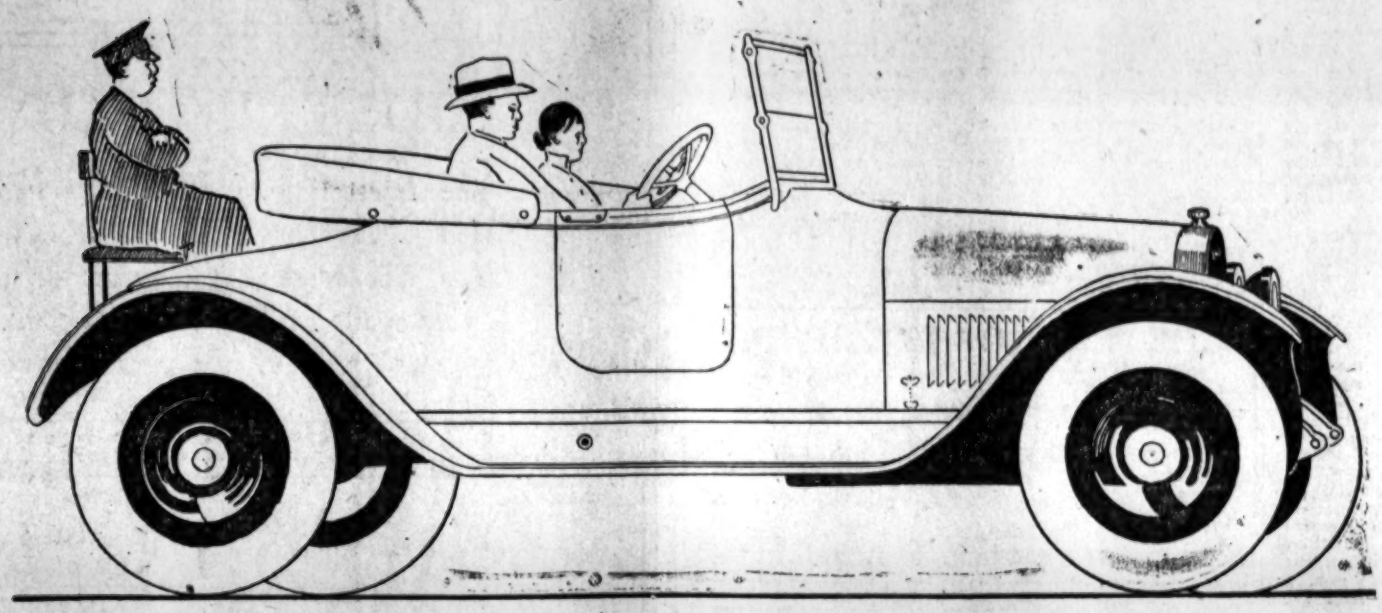

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INJUNCTION TO TIE UP ACCOUNT OF WU IN BANKS

(Continued from Page 1)

$150,000 was paid. There remains a balance of $850,000 yet to be paid. This balance, according to Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan's suggestion, should be paid by installments out of the Surplus Customs Revenue for March and subsequent months.

"Early in March, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and I (we both being appointed deputies to make preparations for the organisation of the proposed university) were both in Canton. Mr. Tsen wrote a letter containing this suggestion. This letter we took to Dr. Wu, resulting in an arrangement being made, by which Dr. Wu was to notify the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank that as soon as the March installment of the surplus revenue reached that Bank in Shanghai, it should be paid over to Mr. Wang and me conjointly.

"The authorities in Canton knew long beforehand, that the March installment of the Surplus Customs Revenue would soon be remitted by the Shuiwuchu to the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and then sent South for the use of the Canton Military Government and told us about it. So Mr. Wang and I urged Dr. Wu to notify the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to pay us the money before it was too late.

SAYS DR. WU AND HIS SON QUIT THEIR POSTS

"But Dr. Wu postponed sending this notice in spite of repeated requests from us. I left Canton for Shanghai on March 15. But, before my departure, I went to see Dr. Wu again, enquiring whether the notice, promised by him, had been sent to the Bank, Dr. Wu's son, Mr. Wu Chao-chu, told us that the letter of notice would be sent at once and that Mr. Wang and I would be supplied with a duplicate copy of the letter, so that we might show it to the Bank in Shanghai.

"Mr. Wang left Canton for Shanghai on March 17, and before doing so, he had a conversation with Dr. Wu and his son, similar to the one that I had with them. But since Mr. Wang and I arrived in Shanghai, we have heard nothing from Dr. Wu about the letter of notice that he promised to send to the Bank. We waited till lately when we heard that Dr. Wu and his son abandoned their posts in Canton on March 29 and went to Hongkong. I have no doubt that from March 17, when Mr. Wang left Canton to March 29, when Dr. Wu and his son went to Hongkong, Dr. Wu did not attend to this matter.

"In the beginning of April I received a telegram from Mr. Tsen informing me that, with regard to the money promised for the use of the proposed university, Mr. Wang and I should take steps to get it at once out of the Surplus Customs Revenue.

REPRESENTS CANTON MILITARY GOVERNMENT

"After consulting with Mr. Wang, I went to see the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, telling him that, since troubles had arisen about the Surplus Customs Revenue remitted to the Bank by the Shuiwuchu and standing in Dr. Wu's name, he must not allow the money to be drawn by Dr. Wu until further notice. But the Manager told me that he could not do so.

"After wiring the result to the Military Government in Canton, I received a telegram in reply appointing me as special representative for the Military Government to take legal proceedings to stop Dr. Wu from drawing the money. I therefore retained a lawyer, who wrote to the Bank about the matter but received no reply. So I was obliged to apply to the British Supreme Court in Shanghai for a writ to be served on the Bank, restraining it from paying the money in question to Dr. Wu. An ad interim injunction has been granted which is effective up to next Monday. Next proceedings are taken against Dr. Wu in the Mixed Court. This indeed is a very unfortunate affair, and I deeply regret it.

"I wish solemnly to make it known to the general public that I have seriously taken steps to stop Dr. Wu drawing this money not because I have any ill feelings against him, nor because I want to help the Military Government or Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan to have this money spent in a manner that Dr. Wu does not approve, nor because I suspect that Dr. Wu is dishonest.

"Now, on the one hand, Dr. Wu accuses Mr. Tsen of intending to use the money to help a certain section of the militarists to prolong fighting and on the other hand, Tsen accuses Dr. Wu of using the money not only to pay those members of the Old Parliament who have left Canton to come to Shanghai to establish a Military Government here, but also to pay another section of the militarists to keep up the struggle. In this mutual accusation, each has some plausible reason to show, and it is difficult to say whose story is correct. So I will propose temporarily to hold the political question in abeyance, and discuss the matter in the following manner.

FEARS UNIVERSITY LOSS IF WU KEEPS MONEY

"In dealing with this matter, I am representing the Military Government from a legal point of view, but from a material point of view I will not proceed beyond the point at which the funds for the proposed university can be made safe. If Dr. Wu agrees to hand over the March installment of the Surplus Customs Revenue to Mr. Wang and me conjointly, I will undertake to wire to the Military Government, requesting that the legal proceedings against Dr. Wu be cancelled and will myself apologise to him in person. I have already requested Mr. Wang and other friends to convey this proposal to Dr. Wu, but up to the time of my writing this statement I have not yet received a definite reply.

"Some people tell me that it is not likely that Dr. Wu will refuse to the end to pay out the funds for the proposed university. But, judging by my recent experience with Dr. Wu in regard to the letter of notice that he promised to send to the Bank, and by the latest developments of the political trouble, I cannot bring myself to believe that, if the money be kept in Dr. Wu's hand, it can be eventually turned into the proposed university fund.

"I am obliged to take such an attitude because I have a double duty to perform, namely, as representative for the Military Government and as deputy to make preparations for the organisation of the proposed university. If people blame me because they think that the course I am pursuing is offensive to Dr. Wu Ting-fang and his party, I will cheerfully bear this blame."

Sir John Randles Is Japan Visitor

(*Reuter's Service*)

Kobe, April 17.—Sir John Randles, M. P., Chairman of the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons and Honorary President of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, arrived here today.

Sir John Randles, who is an iron-master, is making a tour of the Far East for the purpose of investigating trade possibilities.

BRITAIN PAROLES IRISH PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Convicted Persons Serving Out Sentences Released Through Officials Mistake

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, replying to Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Bonar Law read a message from Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stating that following the precedent of Alderman O'Brien (who was arrested on suspicion of implication in conspiracy for the murder of loyal servants of the Crown in Ireland, hunger-struck in prison and was sent to a nursing home) the Governor of Mountjoy prison was authorised to liberate prisoners awaiting trial or deportation, whom the doctors certified to be in imminent danger of death and requiring treatment which could not be given in prison. Accordingly, Lord French states, 66 persons were released on parole for period, differing according to their particular case.

Owing to a mistake of the prison authorities, some of these 66 were convicted persons serving sentences, who were in no way entitled to release on parole.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that this did not form a precedent. The whole action taken with regard to hunger-striking was based on the decision with regard to ameliorative treatment.

Mr. Bonar Law denied that there was any change in the Government's attitude. The same course had been followed as in the case of Alderman O'Brien. The Government would be only too glad to change their Irish policy, if conditions changed, but they must take every precaution to protect life.

London, April 14.—Crowds, attempting to rescue Sinn Fein prisoners at Londonderry today, stoned the police who made twelve bayonet charges. As the stoning continued, military with an armored-car were called out and fired forty rounds. Two civilians were wounded.

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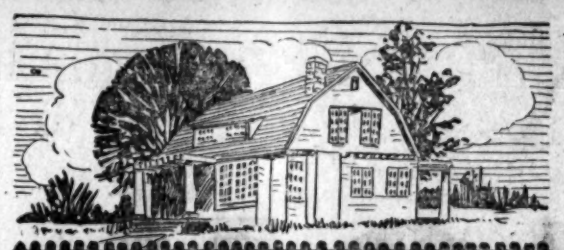

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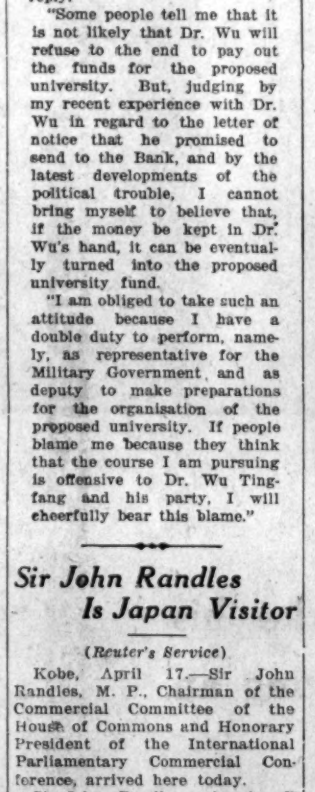

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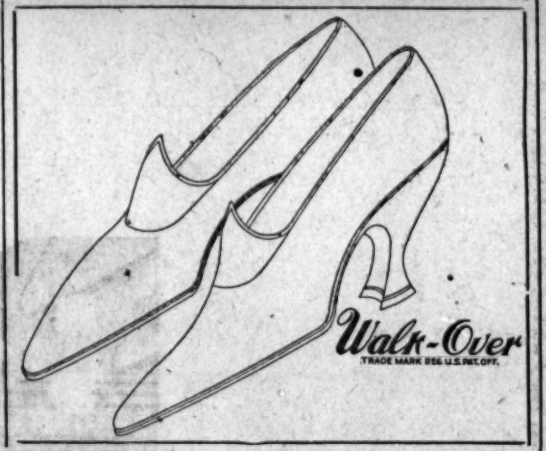

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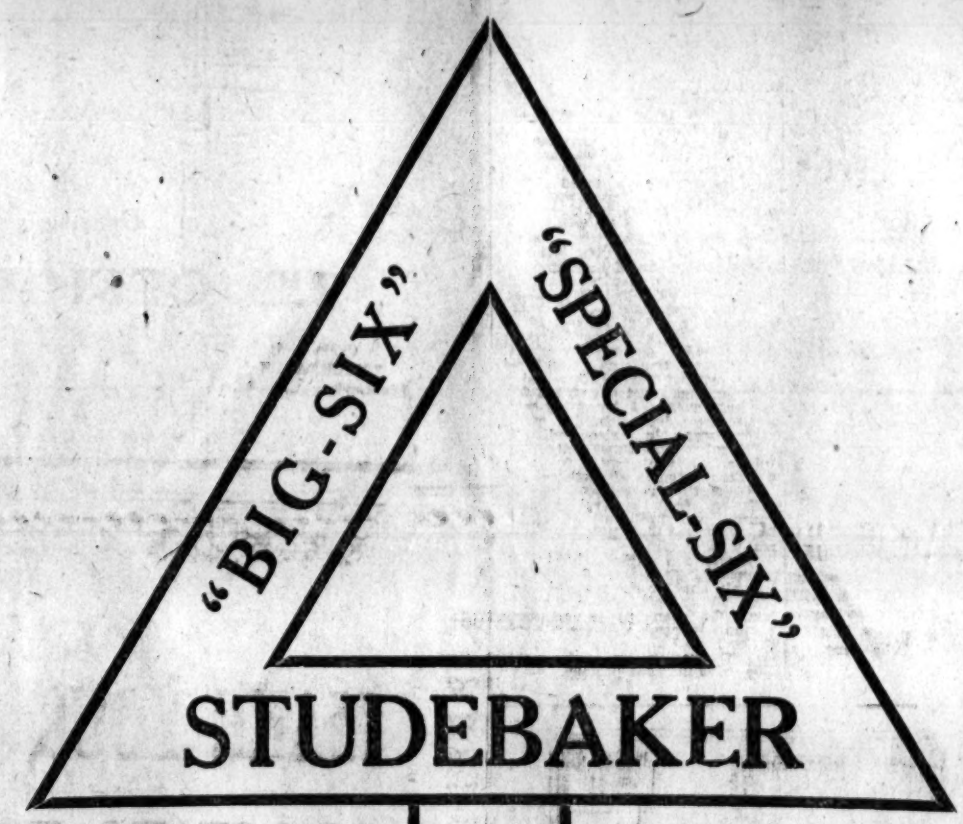

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FIFTEEN YEARS BANDITS' TERM

Heavy Sentences Imposed On Highway Robbers By Mixed Court

It was a hard day for robbers and outlaws generally in the Mixed Court yesterday.

Three bandits bold who had been operating indiscriminately in the Sinza district appeared before the court and drew sentences of 15 years imprisonment and expulsion, each. Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang sat in the cases.

A highway robber who was tried before Japanese Assessors Hayashide and Magistrate Loh was found guilty and was sentenced to two years imprisonment and expulsion.

A burglar who was charged with looting 12 different establishments was called before the Japanese assessor and the same magistrate, who deemed it proper that he serve four years in prison and then leave the Settlement for all time.

Handy Penman Sent To Macao For Trial

Man Charged With Forging Louis Ladow's Name Goes To Court

Antonio Valero Dos Remedios, who is charged with being so handy with his pen that he mistook Mr. Louis Ladow's signature for his own and signed several checks in the name of the proprietor of the Carlton Cafe, was taken to Macao yesterday for trial before the Portuguese Court. The young man, formerly an employe of a local bank, was trapped by Detective Sergeant J. J. Kilkenny a short time ago when a sixth check said to be spurious was offered for payment at the bank.

Five checks, totalling about $325 had been forged with Mr. Ladow's name and had been cashed. The police were notified and Sergeant Kilkenny was assigned to the case. He laid in wait at the bank and Dos Remedios was taken into custody when a sixth check appeared.

Denniston Players Break Records In Manila Engagement

Reynolds Denniston's Players, who call Shanghai home and whose every appearance here is a delight to local playgoers, have made a record-breaking run at Manila where they are appearing at the Grand Opera House. They have proved so popular in the Islands that it has been necessary for them to prolong their run until April 22, according to word received here yesterday.

Mr. Dewitt Newing, one of the leading comedians of the company, who has been in a Shanghai hospital near death from typhoid fever, is rapidly recovering his health and, according to his physician, Dr. William E. O'Hara, will soon be able to rejoin the Denistons.

From Manila the players are to go to Hongkong.

Red Sunday Jewish People To Aid Destitute Refugees

In view of the fact that the International Refugee Relief Committee is bringing its labors to a close at the end of this month, as was announced at a meeting recently held in the offices of its chairman, Mr. Edward Ezra, it has been decided to start a Society to carry on the relief of Jewish destitute refugees.

The present International Committee has promised to hand over to the new society the shelter house at 24 Ward Road, formerly known as the Jewish Shelter House, together with its furniture and fittings, also a share of the kitchen utensils, cutlery, etc., used at the Relief Depot on the Bund, and a proportion of its balance in funds, the rest going to the Russian Benevolent Society and other Shanghai charitable organisations.

All that remains to be done now is to elect a Committee and appoint officers to carry on the work, and for this purpose a general meeting of Jews is to be held at the Jewish School, 43 Whangpoo Road, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Kyoto Ex-Governor Tried For Bribery

(*Reuter's Service*)

Kyoto, April 17.—After six months recess, the trial of Mr. Jushiro Kiuchi ex-Governor of Kyoto and others on a charge of political bribery was resumed today. Prison officials were called as witnesses by Counsel for the defense. Witnesses admitted in some cases having kept accused in the so called "swine box."

Imperial Press Conference Is Held In Canada

Editors Told Immigration Is More Important Than Lower Cable Rates

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 15.—Lord Atholstan (formerly Mr. Hugh Graham, the Montreal newspaper proprietor) Chairman of the Imperial Press Conference in Canada, was entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel today in connection with the British Newspaper Proprietors' Conference. Viscount Burnham presided and the guests included the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Milner, Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, and the editors and managers of a hundred British and Dominions newspapers.

Lord Burnham proposing the toast of Lord Atholstan, said that he hoped that the Conference at Ottawa would continue the splendid work of the first Conference for the general good of the Empire. Lord Atholstan, replying, said that Great Britain was best able to state how the Press Conference would benefit the Empire. In his opinion it would be even more profitable for the Conference to result in increasing immigration than in lowering press cable rates. Lord Milner, toasting Canada, said that the war had witnessed the rise of a new Great Power, destined increasingly to influence the Councils of the Empire and the world.

The Press Conference was most valuable in establishing community of ideas to which was to be attributed the marvellous way the whole Empire had pulled together in the hour of trial. In the absence of a common council of the Empire the moral unity of the Empire would depend largely on the success of the Empire Press in evolving a common stock of ideas regarding future great problems.

NAVY 'Y' ENTERTAINMENT

At the Navy Y.M.C.A. last evening, the men of the British ships, Alacrity and Kinsha were entertained in the "Y" Gymnasium with the following program:

Vocal sole—Mr. Holmes, Alacrity.

Piano solo—Miss Geran.

Vocal solo—Mr. Gage, Alacrity.

Seven reels of moving pictures including the latest British Gazette.

Following refreshments the British and American national anthems were sung.

TREASURY BILLS RAISED

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 14.—British Treasury Bills have been raised by 1 percent to 6½ percent for three months' bills and twelve months' bills.

S.V.C. Maneuvers

As a continuation of the fighting in the maneuvers of the S.V.C. at Yangtszepoo two weeks ago, an attack was made on the Rifle Range yesterday. The defending companies were the Portuguese, Japanese, "B" Company, Customs, Maxim and Artillery, with four guns.

At "Cease Fire" the enemy had approached to within rifle fire distance of the Range, with all defending companies surrounding them.

The Special Idea (Red) on the Defensive Side, was:

At 10 a.m. on April 17 you received information that boats with troops on board were seen passing the Baptist College below the Point, and at 3 p.m. this was confirmed by another message which stated that troops had assembled on Ward Road east of Lay Road and were preparing to move off in a westerly direction.

You make the necessary dispositions for defense of your depot.

No movement from place of assembly to be made before 3:30 p.m.

The Chaufoong Road and a line from its N. W. end to the South end of the Rifle Range is the boundary and must not be used or crossed by either force.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

Mr. Chen Wei-sing, a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. who has been working among the Chinese laborers in France and later spent several months in association work, is expected to return to Shanghai on the Empress of Asia, due to arrive here April 25.

Mr. L. G. Bates, who has been connected with the language school at Peking, has been assigned to the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. as physical director.

Members of the Y.M.C.A. made an inspection yesterday of the Chung Hua Rubber Manufacturing Company, North Szechuen Road.

Pastor Z. T. Tsha and Mr. Li Chi-fang will report on the National Convention of the Y.M.C.A. tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the Martyrs' Hall, 120 Szechuen Road.

Dr. W. W. Peter will lecture on "How Does Life Begin" at the Y.M.C.A. Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. A special film will be screened.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

The Reverend G. P. Tasker, missionary in North India, will speak at the Sunday Service league this afternoon on "The Missing Link." A solo will be sung by Dr. W. W. Peter.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

Arrangements have been made for today to again have the American Song Service meeting in the Masonic Temple. This meeting is held at 5 p.m. and will be addressed by the Rev. Frederick Newton Smith of Szechuen. Mrs. Smith and Mr. A. G. Loehr will sing. Mr. Gardner Tewksbury will preside at the organ. Mr. J. B. Hipps is to preside.

FILM LASSITUDE

Do Cinemas Induce Languor?

Do constant visits to cinemas induce lassitude? This question is provoked by the fact that some people complain that after a visit to "the pictures" a weary languid feeling takes possession of them, with a severe headache. The probable explanation is that the cinema is really a test of one's health. When a person is run-down or anæmic, a visit to "the pictures" produces the symptoms mentioned, in such cases the hint should be taken promptly, and measures adopted for building up the health to normal.

Some interesting facts have been related concerning a young woman engaged in the film industry as "examiner," an exacting duty in the manufacture of films. To undertake this work necessitates an individual being in the best of health.

This is the view of Miss E. Lengton, of 58, Albany Street, Regent's Park, London, who is employed as a film examiner by a London company. Through suffering severely from lassitude and general debility she found her work difficult to carry on, and has been compelled at different periods to stay away from business. Now she has completely recovered, thanks to the curative powers of Dr. Williams' pink pills.

"I never was strong as a child," she said in an interview. "When about 15 years of age I became very anæmic. I was pale-faced and miserable; I took many different kinds of medicines but no good resulted.

"This went on for a long time and I found it almost impossible to cope with my work as a film examiner. I felt unhappy, helpless and irritable, work was a trouble and I had to stay at home sick many times.

"I never wanted to sleep, or indeed to get up in the morning. Through the day I was always tired, and my limbs ached all day long. Time after time I was under the care of doctors, but they seemed unable to make me well.

"One day I met a friend, who has suffered as I was then suffering, and she told me of the wonderful benefit she had derived from Dr. Williams' pink pills. She advised me to try them at once. I purchased a supply and at the end of the first week I found myself improving in health. As I persevered with the pills my tiredness disappeared, my appetite became better, and in the mornings I got out of bed feeling quite fresh. I found my work less arduous during the day, and at night I was able to sleep well.

"Now I feel ten times better than I did a little while ago. I feel quite a different woman altogether.

"I heartily recommend anyone suffering from general debility, anæmia, and similar ailments to try Dr. Williams' pink pills; they are really wonderful."

If you are suffering from impoverished blood you cannot afford to wait another day before giving Dr. Williams' pink pills a thorough trial. Go to any dealer and obtain a supply, or send $1.50 for a bottle, $8 for 6, to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

It would cost a fortune to bring the greatest artists into your home

You would have to pay thousands of dollars to get these great artists to come to your home and entertain you: Caruso, de Gogorza, De Luca, Farrar, Galli-Curci, Garrison, Gluck, Jascha Heifetz, Homer, Kreisler, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Paderewski, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrazzini, Werrenrath, Zimbalist and others.

But with a Victrola in your home you can hear them all, and as often as you like, just as though they were actually in your presence—so life-like are their Victor Records.

Why not get your Victrola now, and begin to enjoy its pleasures today? We arrange deferred payments, if desired.

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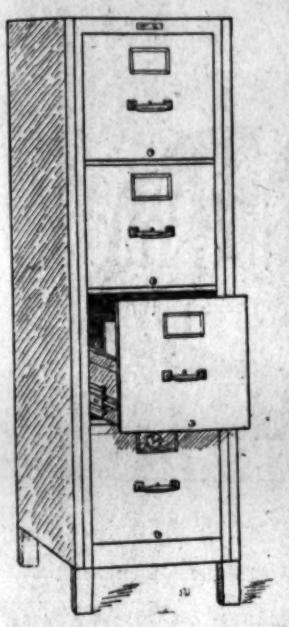

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We invite you to call and inspect our stock of model Hats, Gowns, Sports Coats, French Lingerie and Corsets. Our two London trained Lady assistants are at your Service

ALL GOODS ARE MARKED AT A LOW FIGURE BASED ON THE PRESENT HIGH EXCHANGE

The Wallron Corset, sporting model for riding, very short well boned.
Price $1.50 each

W.B. Corset. Long waisted, smart straight front effect.
Price $6.50 each

W.B. 101 Corset. A popular style in low bust model, suit all figures.
Price $2.75

THE "WELDON" DRESS in heavy crepe de chine smartly cut, hemstiched on bodice and cuffs. Pink, Sky, Yellow and Saxe.
Price $27.50

NIGHT DRESS
French model, crepe de chine, similar to sketch, pink and white embroidered to tone with material.
Price $18.50 each

LAWN KNICKERS
Trimmed Lace and embroidery, finished dainty frill..... Price $4.00
CAMBRIC KNICKERS
Trimmed Lace and Embroidery
Price $2.00

French, Jab silk and crepe de chine lingerie sets, in White, Pink, Sky and Mauve, exquisitely embroidered.
Prices $27.50 and $37.50 set

THE "DEAL" Voile Gown, in newest shapes embroidery extends to hips, sleeves finished with pretty edging.
Price $12.50

J.B. 515 Corset. Short sports corset white, 4 suspenders.
Price $5.75 each

Palais Royal Corset No. 57. A good everyday model well shaped.
Price $6.50

Ladies lisle 2 button gloves in black, white, tan, beaver and chemois. English made
Price $1.75 each

PARISIAN MODEL HATS,
we have about 100 very chic styles for you to choose from in all Prices from $17.50 up.

Sweaters

THE "RACE" Golf Jacket
in fine white wool, two patch pockets, coat style .....Price $15.00 each
THE "MIDDY" Golf Sweater
A new jumper model in camel hair
Price $14.50

Pretty White Lawn petticoats in a variety of patterns suitable for spring wear.
Prices from $4.50

Sold you ready to wear. Phoenix Hose made from pure silk with 4 inches lisle top, Black and White only. All sizes.
$2.50 pair

W.B. 419 Corset. Low bust models good length over hips, trimmed lace.
Price $4.50 each

W.B. 104 Corset. A Hip corset, elastic top waist, 4 suspenders.
Price $4.50 each

LADIES' RAINCOAT
New trench model belted style, light weight and good material very full shape all sizes.
Our Price $10.50

Jaeger Camelhair Dressing Gowns; this famous quality cut very full and roomy.
Price $57.50

Ladies, Handkerchiefs. The well known Lissue brand a perfect ladies' handkerchief.
Price $2.25 dozen

Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs delightfully soft. ¼ inch hem.
Price $3.50 dozen

MODEL GOWNS
Large variety just received in voile, lawn, silk and crepe de chine in white and colours, exclusive designs.

Nainsook Night Dresses, new patterns trimmed in lace torchon, prices from $7.00 up. Cambric Chemises Trimmed embroidery in a variety of styles.
Prices from $3.00 up

THE "KAYSER" HOSE. Guaranteed pure silk, does not rip or run, colours Black and Sky.
Price $4.50 pair

Our Blouse section is complete with all the newest shapes and designs in Georgette, Crepe de chine, silk, voile and lawn voile.
Blouses from
$4.50 each

LADIES' RAIN COAT.
Extra light weight, reliable, made of best Paramatta rubber, style as sketch, all sizes.
Price $10.50

W.B. 680 Corset. The master-front corset, short top, long skirt, light boning, 4 suspenders.
Price $7.50 each

W.B. 424. Corset stylish long straight front. White net suitable for Summer wear.
Price $3.75 each

J.B. No. 528 Corset. New model for rolust figures, straight front, 4 suspenders.
Price $7.50

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH—NO CREDIT

FIUME BLOCKADE ORDERED BY ITALY, FOOD IS SHUT OFF

Troops Deserting d'Annunzio, Who Has Decreed New Deportations Of Croats

STARVING CITY IN DESPAIR

Former Annexationists Want British Or American Garrison

Fiume, February 28 (Associated Press).—A siege of Fiume has begun with a stringent blockade against commodities, including foodstuffs.

"Perhaps we may appear to be lenient toward those occupying Fiume," said General Caviglia of the Government forces today, "but it is not so. We shall exercise an iron blockade against the forces of Gabriele d'Annunzio. I am not offering them the slightest atom, but the children must be cared for. That is why I allowed 200 children to come out of Fiume and proceed to Milan."

The correspondent has gleaned opinions of all sorts in Fiume. Those of the citizens with whom he has talked seemed unanimous that the situation was critical, and that the city was in the deepest of despair, financially and commercially.

"We are starving," said a prominent banker who previously had been a strong supporter of Italian annexation. "We are unable to go further. We now are ready for an international city. We want our port reopened to commerce. We want the city occupied either by an American or a British garrison. Our present state is impossible."

Gabriele d'Annunzio has ordered another deportation of Croats and other foreigners who are "pernicious by their presence for the proper defense of the city." The Socialists also have been included in the general cleaning out of the city. Public meetings and demonstrations of any sort not having the consent of the poet-soldier's police have been prohibited.

D'Annunzio's forces have been considerably diminished in the last few weeks by desertions. This is especially noticeable among the officers, the number of whom has fallen off by 30 percent. Efforts made to replenish the forces by conscription of Fiume citizens have been unsuccessful. Hundreds of youths have been called to service through the lines, sometimes disguised as Italian soldiers.

Further annexationists express despair over what they term the failure of d'Annunzio's occupation of Fiume. The long strain of five months of isolation has apparently worn out the population. Business is stagnant; the port is empty; stores are doing little business, and factories are idle. The hopelessness of the money market situation tends to increase the hardships of all classes. Bankers are complaining of the lack of stability of currency, while workmen are demanding payment of their wages in coin.

"Our money situation is appalling," said one of Fiume's prominent bankers to the correspondent today. "Our currency has been counterfeited to such an extent that now we do not know any values. There are all kinds of crowns in circulation—Fiume, Jugo-Slav, Polish, Hungarian, Czecho-Slovak and Austrian. Then there is the lire. All of them are in circulation, stamped, defaced and counterfeited. We must have a new money that is stable."

ADRIATIC DISCUSSIONS

London, Feb. 29 (Associated Press). —The proposal to reopen the Adriatic discussions, which the British and French Premiers advanced in their latest note to President Wilson, was translated into action today.

Premier Nitti of Italy and Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, held a conference in London this morning which was described as a resumption of the "conversations" Premier Nitti began with M. Trumbitch in Paris some time ago. The nature of the "conversations" has not been disclosed, both the Italian and Jugo-Slav delegations declining information, but it is expected that the conference will be continued tomorrow.

Premier Nitti will leave London for Rome at the end of this week to attend Parliament, his further absence from the deliberations of that body not being considered advisable. It is intimated that he will not return to London.

Some stir appears to have been caused among the Italian delegation by a report from Washington that President Wilson would not accept the Anglo-French proposal for new negotiations. The Italians are inquiring whether there is any truth in this report, and whether they may regard it as official.

On the Turkish and Russian questions the Italian delegates are stated to be in complete agreement with the other Allies.

Rome, Feb. 28.—The Idea Nazionale and the Corriere d'Italia are the only newspapers of Rome which comment today on the correspondence between President Wilson and the Entente Premiers with regard to the Adriatic situation.

"Italy," says the Idea Nazionale, "occupies the armistice line and must remain there. To reopen direct negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs means either to go against Italian interests or to lose time, as before."

The newspaper thinks it is impossible for the Italian Government to make further renunciations. The answer of the Entente Premiers to President Wilson, it says, is important, as it contains a new affirmation of the right of Italy to apply the Treaty of London if a compromise is impossible.

On the other hand, the Corriere d'Italia is favorable to a compromise. It says Premier Nitti is anxious to solve not only the territorial problem of the Adriatic but the economic question and the question of supplies of food and of raw meterials, which is grave.

St. John's University News Items

The University English Debating Team, represented by Messrs. Z. T. Kyi, N. Z. Koo and P. T. Zung, took the intercollegiate debate title of the year by a unanimous decision on Friday evening, April 9, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by defeating the Nanking University team in the finals.

The subject was: "Resolved, that the American Indemnity Fund could be better used for establishing colleges for Western Education in China than in sending students to America." The winning trio defeated the affirmative side.

Dr. T. H. Lee of Futan College presided. The judges were Mr. Tang Shao-yi, U. S. Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, and Dr. A. P. Parker.

• • •

Mr. Z. L. Sung, physical director of the University, has returned from a short trip in the North where he attended the Y.M.C.A. Convention in Tientsin as the teachers' representative of St. John's. Mr. Sung was accompanied by Messrs. K. P. Yang and Y. S. Bien, the students' delegates.

• • •

The University string orchestra, under the direction of Prof. W. M. Porterfield of the faculty, played at the first of the series of entertainments given at the Olympic Theater on Saturday evening, April 10, for the benefit of the Institution for Chinese Blind, which is under the excellent management of Mr. G. B. Fryer. The St. John's Boy Scouts acted as ushers.

• • •

The second preliminary interclass debate in Chinese was held on Tuesday evening, April 13. The subject was: "Resolved, that it is more imperative in China today to reform the society than to reform the government." The result was that the teams representing the sophomore and freshman classes defeated those representing the junior and second classes respectively.

The final debate will take place on Friday evening, April 30. The subject will be: "Resolved, that it is more imperative in China to stir up nationalism." The debate will be between the juniors and the freshmen.

• • • •

In view of the exceeding excitement over the attitude of the Chinese government towards the negotiations with Japan on the Shantung question, arrangements were made at a special meeting of the College and Middle School faculties, for the St. John's students to take part in patriotic movements beginning on Wednesday, April 14. But the University, as an institution of learning, still continued to function during these days. It is hoped that regular attendance will resume in all classes Wednesday.

• • •

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University, has been absent from the College since Friday, April 16, paying a short visit to his son Dr. Walter G. H. Pott in Wusih. He will return this evening.

• • •

News has been received that Mr. David Yule of the class of 1918 is among the 303 Harvard students who have been given the degree of Master of Arts at the end of the first term. Mr. Yule graduated from the University in the Summer of 1918 with the degree of B. A. "with honors" and sailed for the States directly after the graduation to pursue higher study at Harvard.

Corns, Calluses Ended Quickly!

Two Drops of "Gets-It" Will Do It.

Ever carve your toe with a knife trying to get rid of a corn? Ever use scissors and snip off part of the corn too close to the "quick?" Ever

"Gets-It" Puts Your Feet in Clover —It Ends Corns Quickly.

pack up your toe with "contraptions" and plasters as though you were packing a glass vase for parcel post? Ever use greasy ointments that rub off on your stockings? Ever use sticky tape that is jerked off when you pull your stockings off? Rather foolish, when 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It" on any corn or callus gives it a quick, painless, peaceful, certain funeral! Why suffer? "Gets-It" stops corn pains, it lets you work, smile and dance, even with corns. It is the common-sense way, the only simple, easy way—peels corns off like a banana skin. Used by millions. It never fails.

"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

"GETS-IT"
Of all leading
Chemists & Stores

Cream Soups better than you've ever made before!

Hot tomato soup—how good it is for luncheon or dinner! It is good the way you make it now, but next time, make it this way with Libby's Cream:

Scald 2 cups Libby's Cream. Add ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon sugar, 1 rounded teaspoon cornstarch, and a dash of cayenne pepper mixed with ¼ cup water. Cook 1 teaspoon minced onion with 2 cups strained tomato for ten minutes, strain—add ¼ teaspoon soda and mix with the thickened cream. Serve immediately with croutons. Serves six.

See how much richer Libby's Cream makes all your cream soups—and all your cooking. It is fine, pure milk with more than half the moisture removed—nothing added. It is sterilised to come to you fresh and pure.

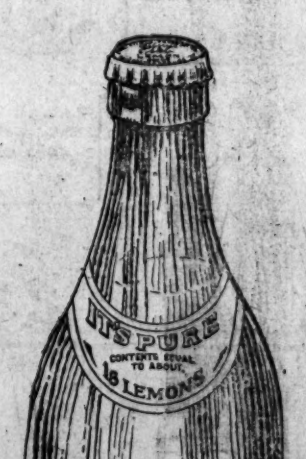
And Libby's method of sterilising gives it so delightful a flavor that its users prefer it to any other cream, in coffee, and in all cooking.

And it is so economical, so convenient, you will wonder how you ever kept house without it!

So rich is Libby's Cream that when your recipe says milk you dilute this cream half and half with water. Whenever the recipe says cream, use Libby's Cream just as it comes from the can.

Ask your grocer today for this famous cream.

Libby's Cream



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Will keep your blood pure and save you doctors' bills.

The children simply love it!

EVERY BOTTLE CONTAINS EIGHTEEN LEMONS

Makes Delicious Lemon Squash

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For all domestic purposes where lemons are required

Ford Assembly Factory May Be Built In Shanghai; Time Payment Plan Possible

Captain Thomas H. McConnell Here To Start Contemplated Expansion Following Lines Proving Successful In The U.S.

The Ford Motor Company, which manufactures half of the automobiles made in the United States, intends to establish in the Orient a position corresponding to that it occupies in America and to blaze the way for the contemplated expansion it sent Captain Thomas H. McConnell into the Far East as special factory representative to survey conditions and formulate a trade policy. He is in Shanghai now.

Captain McConnell, it should be stated, recently has left the service of the United States Army after a somewhat extended period of military service. He was for ten years an officer of the Philippine Constabulary and in 1917 he enlisted in the regular army and was active in Washington and in Detroit in the development of the army air service and its transport system.

He came to Shanghai following a tour of Japan, Manchuria and Korea and after remaining here a month he will go on to Manila, Saigon, Indo-China and as far south as Singapore, covering the territory that is included in the general project for Ford expansion in the Orient.

How to get Ford cars, trucks and tractors by the shipload into the service of the people of the Far East at the lowest price possible and with the least loss of time is Captain McConnell's present problem.

SERVICE IS FEATURE

He said yesterday that the purpose of his company is to sell cars to the people of this part of the world on the same terms as cars are sold in America and afterwards to provide for Ford users a service exactly like that provided in America. While he is in Shanghai he is taking an active part in plans being developed for Ford expansion in China to be carried out through Messrs. Dodge and Seymour, distributors for the company here.

Captain McConnell said that three courses of action are open. One will be to supply cars, trucks and tractors in whatever quantities demand warrants to distributing agencies throughout the Far East. If the needs of the Far East are not met adequately in this manner a second course will be to establish a distributing center and in connection with it a plant for the assembling of Ford cars, as has been done by the company in many large centers. Should further demand be apparent, Captain McConnell said his company is prepared, besides establishing a central distributing establishment, to build a Ford factory in the Orient like the Ford factory built in England.

"It is too early now," he said, "to suggest any conclusion or to venture any opinion of what course may be adopted. That will depend on the results of my investigation." He added that no indication could be given at this time of the location of a distributing center, if one is established. A special effort, he said, is to be made to introduce the use of Ford cars, trucks and tractors in inland China and he mentioned that three Ford tractors, purchased through Nanking University, are being put into service this spring, probably the pioneer tractors in China.

ROADS NEEDED

While China has no roads now, Captain McConnell went on, he voiced the belief that the nation is on the eve of an era of vast commercial and agricultural expansion that a system of highways is a need the nation cannot much longer leave undeveloped and he expressed the view that the automobile will be one of the big factors in awakening the country to this need.

"The Ford company is getting ready to meet it," he added. "That is why I am here."

The Ford representative spoke of the tremendous development of the use of the automobile in Japan in recent years and he exhibited a map showing centers in which the Ford car has made a place for itself.

These centers dot the whole Japanese Empire and Captain McConnell pointed it out as significant that all of the motor bus lines, the most common form in which public automobiles are encountered in Japan, run at right angles to the railway lines. Through the agency of these motor bus lines swifter communication for both passengers and goods to rail lines is achieved, meaning that products from remote centers are moved into the cities and seaports with the least loss of time. Some like system for inland China and for transport of its products, he said, is a thing to be expected.

The traveler drew a sharp contrast between conditions today throughout Korea and those of a decade ago when he last visited that country.

"It is not to be denied," Captain McConnell asserted, "that the Japanese have done tremendous things in the development of Korea." He was unwilling to touch on political phases of affairs in Korea, but he said, in a material way, in the building of roads, reforestation, opening up of agricultural resources and in the stimulating of commerce and speeding of transport facilities it could not be doubted that a vast work had been done. Speaking of his own experiences, he said Japanese, both in Japan and in Korea, had accorded him every courtesy and had evidenced willingness to welcome him as an American business man seeking trade openings.

SHANGHAI AS CENTER

Shanghai plays no small part in the Ford project of expansion, though the Ford representative in speaking of the location of a distributing center, would not say it would be established here. He admitted, however, the geographical advantage of Shanghai as a central port of the Far East.

Through the years that have seen the upbuilding of the vast Ford system many appliances along lines of efficiency have been evolved. A feature in this connection is the mechanical equipment of Ford service stations in America. This consists largely of tools for exact uses designed by Ford engineers solely for quick and efficient work on parts of Ford cars. The equipment has eliminated the haphazard in the making of repairs on cars in Ford service stations.

With shipments of new cars, equipped with the latest important accessory, the Ford electric starter in connection with the general ignition system, a complete Ford service equipment is shortly to be added to the Dodge and Seymour garage quarters on Rue Montauban. This insures to Ford users in Shanghai service for repairs equal to that afforded in any service station in America and Captain McConnell said that service stations of equally high standard will be opened throughout the Far East wherever Ford cars are brought into use.

Another detail of particular interest to motorists in Shanghai is the probability that the system of deferred payments for cars, a system that has been used successfully throughout America, will be established here by Dodge and Seymour in connection with their distribution of Ford cars. While it has not been definitely announced that this method of selling, enabling a purchaser to pay a proportion of first cost and the balance in monthly payments for a new car, will be adopted by Dodge and Seymour, Mr. Dodge of the company said the plan was under consideration with likelihood that it would be tried.

GERMANS SEEKING RUSSIAN SOLUTION

Government Encourages The Plan Of Sending A Commission Of Inquiry

BY GEORGE RENWICK

Berlin, Feb. 25.—Bolshevism has been so very hard worked as a bogey here that it is difficult for writers to regard it in any other light. Still, there is very definite recogniton of the fact that things cannot be allowed to drift on much longer, and out of all the doubts and fears there arises a fairly general desire for ordered relations with Russia.

It would seem to be time to believe that the negotiations which are to take place between the German Government and Victor Kopp, the Soviet Government's representative here, will be limited to settling the question of the few thousand German prisoners in Russia. Indeed, Kopp himself declares that this question is a minor one and that "without giving up the idea of world revolution, the Russian Government must first think of Russia and must pursue a policy of reality rather than indulge in mere rhetoric."

That policy of reality is, he declares, to bring about conditions which will enable trade to be done on the lines of the exchange of goods for goods.

Dr. Hans Vorst, for many years correspondent in Russia of the Berliner Tageblatt, an exceedingly well-informed expert on the situation there, maintains that it is impossible to conclude peace with a Government which "cannot and will not give up its idea of Communist world revolution." Trade is only a lure, it is held, and to maintain negotiations would only be a sign of pure nervousness. It is also deemed necessary to avoid what might be regarded by any future Russian Government as support of Bolshevism.

Herr Gotheim, a former minister and economic expert, holds that it will not be possible to do any considerable volume of trade with Russia for a decade.

"But," he goes on, "Europe's economic life cannot long continue without Russia's corn fodder and raw materials and without the Russian market. These cannot be obtained without peace."

He fears that peace would mean Bolshevist propaganda in Germany and that arms would be smuggled through to the Spartacides, then comes another "but"—if peace be not made by Poland that country, he thinks, will be overrun by the Russians. Then Bolshevism would be at Germany's doors and she would be forced to accept Lenin's terms.

It would be impossible to persuade the German people, even if the Entente permitted it, he continues, to rise and fight Bolshevism, for they would believe that "would merely be pulling chestnuts out the fire for their task masters." They might possibly do it at a price, he thinks, the price being the setting aside of the Peace of Versailles, but London and Paris and Warsaw will not do that, he is persuaded. So, all in all, it is held it would be best to make peace now.

Dr. Muller, another former minister and an authority on the subject, tells me that he, too, is doubtful if much trade with Russia will be possible for a long while.

A well-known Cadet leader, Hessin, is busy here advocating "full financial and moral support by Western countries for the anti-Bolshevist movement." But practically the whole press says that is now out of the question. Tchitcherin, the Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, is reported here as having declared that Russia has to thank England for the possibility of peace with Europe and that has had some effect on German opinion.

Germany's Government will not yet commit itself officially. Still it is encouraging the idea of sending a commission of inquiry to Russia, though it fears that events will move well ahead of such a body.

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

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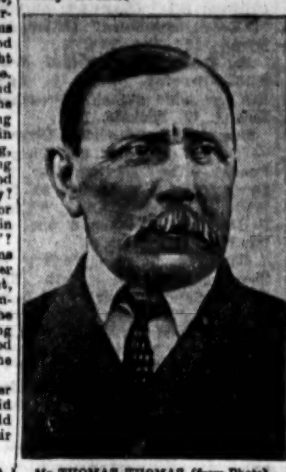
Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

These who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.



Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

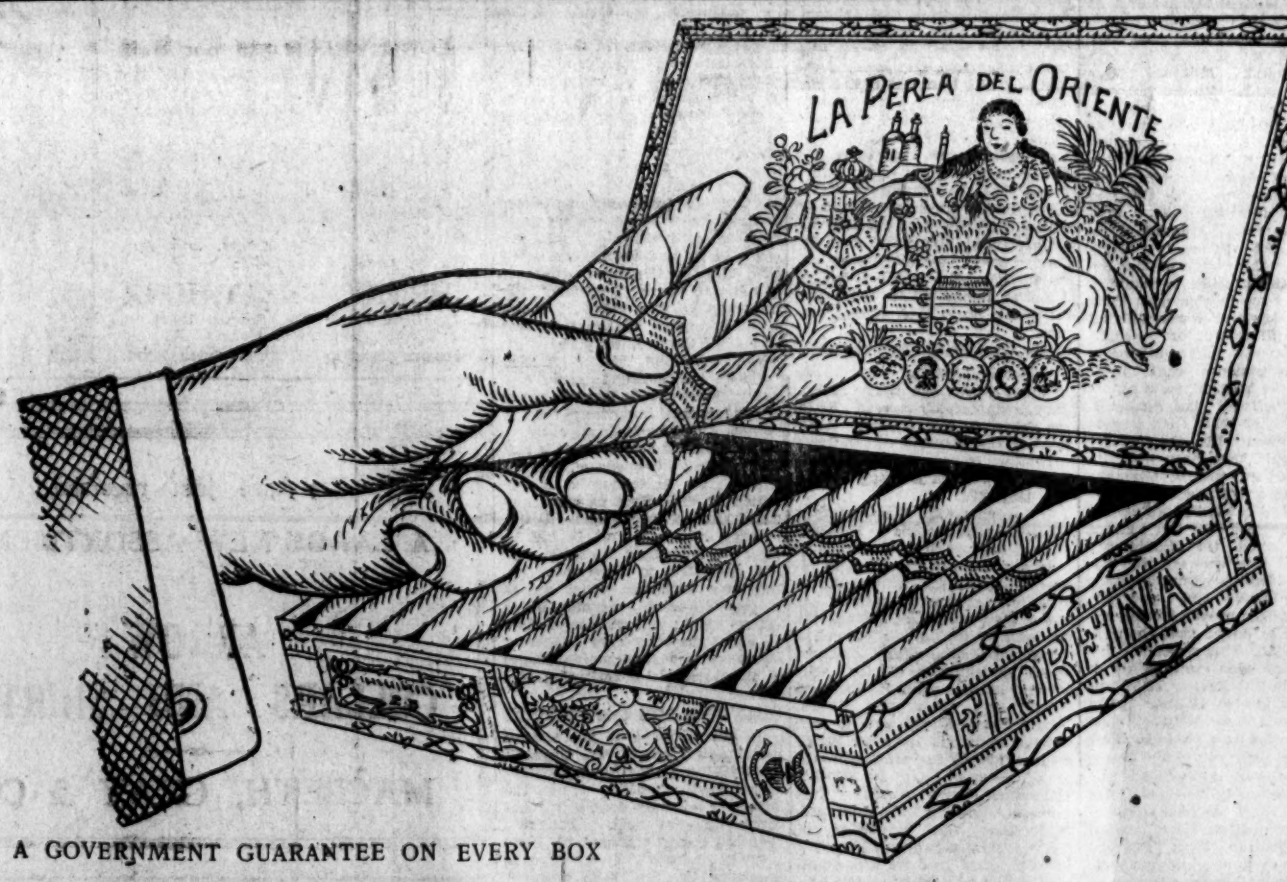
They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.



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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Second Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins: Ps. 121, 122; Lessons Exodus xvi, 2-15, 1 Cor. xv, 35-end. 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist; Anthem "Blessed Word of God Incarnate" Pearsall; Hymns 242, 172, 280, 322, 167; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Ps. 65, 66; Walmisley in D minor; Lessons Exodus xxxiii, 7-end, Phil iii, 7-end; Hymns 308, 270, 477; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Ps. 121, 122; Lessons Isaiah lv, 1 Cor. xv. 35; Hymns 242, 172, 280; Preacher, The Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 65; Lessons Isaiah lvi. 1-8, Phil iii, 7-end; Hymns 308, 217, 595, 477; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. D. MacGillivray D.D.; Chant 56; Anthem "Comfort the soul of Thy servant" Hymns 5, 165, 107. (Croteh); 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. D. MacGillivray D.D.; Chant 59; Anthem "O Lord, bow down" (Himmel); Hymns 134, 139, 144.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. R. Hogben. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. Wm. E. Peitsch.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting 6 o'clock Wednesday Evening. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Shall Germany Be Restored To Her Pre-War Standing?

There Is An Active Faction In England That Is Advocating This Course

By FRANK H. SIMONDS
(New York Tribune)

UNDERLYING all else in the thesis which is being put forward from one British quarter at the present hour is the argument that the salvation of Europe economically must be found in the restoration of Germany, not within the frontiers fixed at Versailles but within the limits, so far as they can be attained, of 1914. It is in such a work that the "liberals" of whom Maynard Keynes is a conspicuous spokesman are inviting American co-operation, and the fundamental doctrine is that Germany must be preserved.

But is there sufficient warrant for this argument to lead Americans to accept this British doctrine blindly? Is not an examination of history essential, and may not such an examination reveal the fact that to restore to Germany certain things taken by the Treaty of Versailles will inevitably be to restore to Germany exactly the ambitions, the appetites, the "necessities" out of which came the last and most terrible of human conflicts?

FRUIT OF ROBBERY

To restore Germany means, if it means anything, to return to Germany certain territories, whose products were an essential circumstance in the German industrial development. But how came Germany by certain territories? To begin at the beginning, in 1742 Frederick the Great, by one of the foulest of offenses against right and justice and in repudiation of his own written pledge, attacked Austria and seized Silesia. One portion of Silesia was inhabited by Poles, exactly the district which the Treaty of Versailles now assigns to Poland, subject to a plebiscite.

Thirty years later the same sovereign engineered the first partition of Poland, depriving the Poles of the lower valley of the Vistula, and Frederick's successors continued the spoliation of Poland, acquiring as their share Posen and Danzig, substantially the areas which, under the Treaty of Versailles, are returned to the Poles, although, because the Germans have been successful in colonising Danzig, following their forcible seizure of it, that town is placed under the league of nations, despite the fact that it is the single seagate of the Poles.

In 1814, following the first abdication of Napoleon, Prussia took the Saar coal basin, north and east of the Saar River. This territory had not been acquired by France at the expense of any neighbor or through war; it had been peaceably acquired as a result of an arrangement with Austria. After Waterloo, Prussia extended her claims and annexed the balance of the Saar basin, south of the river and including Saarlouis, which was the birthplace of Marshal Ney.

STILL AFTER COAL

In 1871, after the Franco-Prussian War, Germany, become the new form of Prussian power, annexed Alsace-Lorraine, thus contemplating the acquisition of the coal districts of Lorraine and at the same time acquiring the vast iron regions north of Metz. In 1914, it is worth recalling, one of the objectives of German policy was the acquisition of the remaining iron districts, just across the French frontier, about Briey, and this was long proclaimed as one of the "war aims" of the Germans; one of the demands of all their peace campaign.

Finally, in 1864, Prussia led Austria into an attack upon Denmark, which resulted in the seizure of Slesvig-Holstein, and in 1866 Prussia attacked Austria, and, after successful war, annexed Slesvig-Holstein, promising to permit the Danes in Slesvig to decide their nationality by plebiscite, but never making good the promise.

Now, the acquisitions of Prussia and Germany in these wars of conquest are precisely the foundations of the economic development of Germany. The coal taken in upper Silesia and in the Saar, the iron taken in Lorraine, the agricultural regions of Posen, the port of Danzig and the control of the commerce of the Vistula have served to supply Germany with the opportunity to transform herself into a great industrial nation. In 1870 her population was no larger than that of France; in 1914 it was almost twice as great.

STOLEN PROPERTY

But the whole expansion was explicable in terms of stolen property. If France still possessed the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine, if Poland still kept only the regions in which Poles predominated, then Germany would be deprived of precisely those raw materials—the iron and the coal—which were in a large measure responsible for her great expansion.

Moreover this great expansion was accompanied by the rapid growth of that spirit which produced the war. For two decades Germans complained that their economic development entitled them to territorial increases, they planned attacks upon their neighbors because their own population had expanded so rapidly that new territories were necessary, and they marked out for themselves Belgian and French regions and conceived the possibility of completing the extinction of Polish hopes by taking over Russian Poland.

This same expansion pushed them into acute rivalry with the British. Become a great industrial nation, they of necessity embarked upon foreign commerce, and as they had to produce vastly more manufactured articles than they consumed, to meet their growing deficit in food, they looked with ever-increasing resentment at the immense British colonial empire and the complete mastery of the seas by the British fleet. For it was clear that it lay within British power to shut off their commercial exchanges if war ever came.

GERMANY OVERCROWDED

Literally, Germany became an overcrowded nation living on its manufactures, dependent upon foreign markets, but without power to protect its commerce and ever needing more territorial increase to meet the growing demands of its population which continued to increase by leaps and bounds. But only because Germany and Prussia before Germany, had successfully despoiled France and Poland, Austria and Denmark of valuable provinces was she able to engineer this vast economic development. It was founded upon successful robberies of states which had they possessed the resources taken from them might have developed similarly within their own frontiers.

Now the Treaty of Versailles has faced the facts of the situation. It has by no means done full justice. It has not restored to Poland all of the regions stolen by the Germans, having regard to the fact that in some the Germans have by means of a brutal policy succeeded in reducing the Polish population, but it has restored much, and the things restored necessarily injure German economic possibilities. If the Poles get the Silesian coal it will be the Polish factories which will prosper and Poland will have an economic

(Continued on Page 15)

Faults And Weaknesses Of Mr. Keynes's Attack On Treaty

Expert Analysis Of His Criticism Of What The Allied Leaders Did At The Paris Peace Conference

BY CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN
(Professor of History in Columbia University)

The Economic Consequences Of The Peace. By John Maynard Keynes. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe.

MR. DOOLEY, reflecting on the difficulties that confront writers of contemporary history observes that the farther you get away from any period, the better you can write about it. "You are not subject to interruptions by people who were there." This is a sage remark, amply borne out by present experience. We already have quite an abundant literature about what happened in Paris at the Peace Conference, written by those "who were there," and ranging all the way from dithyrambic panegyric to frenzied execration. And this literature has only begun to appear. With such material must the historian work. His lot is not to be envied, nor, as far as we can see, is it envied. Sir Walter Raleigh's famous experience is instructive. Having from his prison window in the Tower of London watched every incident of a fight in the courtyard, he was surprised subsequently to have others who had also seen it inform him that he was entirely in error about every detail. After this the difficulty of handling historical evidence seemed to him so great that it nearly wrecked his project of writing a history of the world. The story may be mythical, but its symbolical value is great. At any rate, we have this phrase from Sir Walter: "Whosoever, in writing a modern history, shall follow truth too near the heels, it may haply strike out his teeth."

A VERY ANGRY BOOK

Mr. Keynes, an English economist, and a financial adviser to the British mission at Paris, has written a book on "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." Let no one think that, because written by an economist, it must be dry and dull. It is anything but that. It is a very angry book. Mr. Keynes resigned his position in Paris when he saw that the treaty about to be signed was not to his liking, and ignored his advice. Paris, he says, "was a nightmare, and every one there was morbid." Ordinarily any one who has just experienced five months of nightmare is in no condition to write a calm and balanced book. Mr. Keynes's book is written with passion, and it has this peculiarity, that all the passion is directed against the Allies, who dictated an abominable peace to the Germans, a "Carthaginian Peace" as he calls it, thus striking at the outset a high rhetorical note, and evidently not fearing that the great, classically educated American democracy would be able to detect some quite important differences between that and the Peace of Versailles.

Who were the architects of the great crime of Paris? They were three men, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson. Orlando evidently did not count, for he is mentioned only once and is then lost to view. It is Mr. Keynes's vivid and confident portraits of of these three that are giving great pleasure to all those who dislike any one or all of the individuals concerned. In this revolting melodrama of our days Clemenceau is the heavy villain, Lloyd George the mountebank and weathercock, and Wilson the Simple Simon, for whom the toils were nicely spread, and who was easily snared, or, to stick closely to the language of our author, an "old Presbyterian" whom it was easier to "bamboozle" than to "debamboozle."

The picture of Clemenceau is unforgettable. There he sat, wearing gray gloves, throned on a brocade chair, "dry in soul and empty of hope, very old and tired." That he was old can be positively proved; that he was frequently tired is highly probable; but that he was dry in soul comes as a surprise to one who has been interested in studying his entire public career from the close of the Second Empire down to 1920, a full half century and more. Clemenceau's soul wasn't dry in 1871 when he protested against the rape of Alsace-Lorraine; it wasn't dry thirty years later when he made himself the flaming champion of justice to Dreyfus, an extremely unpopular thing to do; it wasn't dry in the late war or he never would have been the embodiment of the resolution of France and the hope of the Allies. The desiccation must have occurred recently.

Clemenceau, Mr. Keynes goes on to say, "had one illusion—France; and one disillusion—mankind." Again one wonders When did France become an illusion? We had supposed that even those Germans who had entertained this notion had abandoned it after the first of August 1914. In truth, the more we loiter along the pages of this book the greater the danger of our losing a sense of its profundity or its finality as a historical source. Mr. Keynes not only paints his portraits "moles and all," but he makes the moles unusually protuberant and ugly.

THE FOURTEEN POINTS

What did the three blunderers do, since a Carthaginian Peace is surely worse than a crime? They made a solemn promise to the Germans that they should have a peace in accordance with the terms "laid down in the Fourteen Points and the subsequent addresses of the President," and they then gave them the negation of all this. Mr. Keynes admits in one place that the celebrated points were, in part ambiguous; in another that there were many questions to which they gave no clear answer. Yet he is positive that the treaty departs from those points, in spirit altogether, and literally in many sections, and he sums up the matter in these words:

"The German commentators had little difficulty in showing that the draft treaty constituted a breach of engagements and of international morality comparable with their own offense in the invasion of Belgium."

This amazing statement accurately presents the tone that pervades the book from cover to cover. From this passage, as from many others, the reader can form his own idea of the sobriety of judgment, the restraint of language, the intellectual discrimination of the author. The world outside Central Europe long ago formed a very definite idea of the morality involved in the invasion of Belgium. Mr. Keynes places the treaty alongside as a fit and adequate companion piece. He is entitled to all the repute he may get as a fair thinker from that phrase. At any rate he gives us a clear revelation of his critical standards.

TREATY'S FINANCIAL CLAUSES

One of the ways in which the "points" were flouted was in the financial clauses of the treaty. Mr. Keynes estimates that the treaty exacts $40,000,000,000 from the Germans, that the sum is not only immoral but preposterous, that the Germans could not possibly pay it even if they desired to, that to try to exact it or to hang it over them is more than likely to breed a revolution of despair which will not only ruin Germany but other countries as well, very likely undermining the hitherto existing economic system and social order of the world. It would be impossible in any review that seeks to allude to all the aspects of this book to summarise Mr. Keynes's evidence on this matter, evidence which fills a hundred pages packed with statistics, tables, estimates. All the author's technical information, and it is very great, is marshaled to establish his point. The discussion is close but not dull, as all through it is spiced with the denunciatory epithets and the charges of bad faith with which we have become familiar. One may well agree with Mr. Keynes that Germany should not be "ruined," should not be "destroyed," terms which he constantly uses, without being convinced that the framers of the treaty intended to accomplish any such thing or will try to accomplish it. Concerning the actual amount of reparations due there is doubt. Concerning the power of the Reparation Commission to remit or modify a considerable part there is no question and to assume that it never will remit or modify, should it be wise and expedient to do so, is gratuitous until some proof can be brought forward as to the exceptional ignorance or malevolence of that Commission. We may agree with the author that it would have been well to demand a lump sum of Germany and to leave nothing contingent to be decided later, but we should first be convinced that the reasons that prevented the Conference from doing this were not weighty. All that is definitely imposed upon her is $15,000,000,000, and Mr. Keynes has not proved beyond the possibility of doubt that she cannot pay this. This point is discussed in an able examination of the book in The Review of February 14, as is also another point bearing upon the trustworthiness of Mr. Keynes as a guide in these matters.

The settlement which Mr. Keynes thinks ought to have been made and which he formally proposes as a substitute for the actual one is as follows (Page 260):

(1) The amount of the payment to be made by Germany in respect of reparation and the cost of the armies of occupation might be fixed at $10,000,000,000.

(2) The surrender of merchant ships and submarine cables required under the treaty, etc., should be reckoned as worth the lump sum of $2,500,000,000, and should be deducted from the above.

(3) The balance of $7,500,000,000 should not carry interest pending its payment, and should be paid by Germany in thirty annual installments of $250,000,000, beginning in 1923.

On this proposal The Review says:

"We have no quarrel with Mr. Keynes for thinking—whether he be right or wrong—that this would, for one reason or another, be a wise settlement. But we do not see how it is possible for any man of training, not to speak of an expert economist such as he is, to represent $2,500,000,000 in ships, etc., plus thirty annual payments of $250,000,000 each as constituting a total of $10,000,000,000. . . . Thirty annual payments of $250,000,000 have a present value not of $7,500,000,000, but of $3,850,000,000, (interest being reckoned at 5 percent). If it is legitimate to spread the total over thirty years, it is legitimate to spread it over a hundred; but the present value of those hundred payments would be only a shade more than $1,500,000,000. Of course, no one knows this better than Mr. Keynes, and only an extreme bias in favor of the result he desired could possibly have lead him to make a statement which, while misleading no competent person, was calculated to make a superficial impression that the figure he was proposing ran high into the billions."

Leaving the trustworthiness of Mr. Keynes as a guide and the value of his tables, estimates and deductions therefrom to be determined by the general discussion which his book is bound to precipitate, let us glance for a moment at other matters.

AS TO THE SARRE BASIN

As to the arrangement concerning the Sarre Basin Mr. Keynes says that the "judgment of the world has already recognised the transaction of the Sarre as an act of spoliation and insincerity." In other words, the world recognises that the Allies in Paris were robbers and hypocrites, for these are the vular synonyms for those who engage in spoliation and insincerity. When one makes a charge like that there is perhaps some obligation to try to prove it. It is significant and it is entirely characteristic that the only evidence Mr. Keynes offers is the argument submitted by the German delegates in their reply to the Allies. This argument he accepts with approval and without the slightest critical analysis. One of the assertions in the German statement is that the Sarre district has been German for more than a thousand years; that for only sixty-eight of those years has it been French. This is the classic Pan-German argument long urged with great vigor and iteration, that what belonged to the Holy Roman Empire lawfully belonged to the Hohenzollern Empire of 1871 and must not be touched. It has been constantly urged in the case of Alsace-Lorraine and the Pan-Germanists of 1914 were ready to apply it to other areas that had belonged to the mediaeval empire. This German reply of last May, which Mr. Keynes accepts as adequate authority, also says that when in the treaty of 1814 a small portion of the Sarre was retained for France the population raised the most energetic opposition and demanded "reunion with their German fatherland" to which they were "related by language, customs and religion" and that this desire was taken into account in the following year. No mention is made either in the German reply or in Mr. Keynes's text that there is a literature worthy of study which shows that the separation of the Sarre from France in 1815 was a typical illustration of the Prussian art of landgrabbing and that the alleged great popular clamor was the intrigue of a small clique of Germans interested in feathering their own nests in a mining venture.

PROF. HASKINS CRITICISES

Professor Haskins, who knows as much about the Sarre as Mr Keynes apparently knows little has subjected the latter's treatment of the question of the Sarre coal mines to pulverising criticism in The New York Evening Post of February 11.

Mr. Keynes, who is so outraged when German Austria is kept out of Germany, as if it should have been a concern of the Allies to reward Germany for her recent services to humanity by making her larger than when she entered the war and by giving her Vienna, a passable substitute for Strasburg, losses his enthusiasm for self-determination when it comes to Poland and other new States. Should Upper Silesia vote to join Poland, as it will have a right to do, he evidently feels that it would be a shame to have the Silesian coal mines change hands. "Economically Upper Silesia is intensely German; the industries of Eastern Germany depend upon it for their coal, and its loss would be a destructive blow at the economic structure of the German State." The Silesian mines are essential to the economic life of Germany. "Poland does not need them," a rather summary judgment, it would seem. Mr. Keynes also speaks of "the bankruptcy and incompetence of the new Polish State." Moreover, the role of this new Polish State has been designed by the French, and anything designed by the French is apparently suspect.

"She is to be strong, Catholic militarist and faithful, the consort or at least the favorite of victorious France, prosperous and magnificent between the ashes of Russia and the ruin of Germany Rumania, if only she could be persuaded to keep up appearances a little more, is a part of the same scatter-brained conception. Yet unless her great neighbors are prosperous and orderly, Poland is an economic impossibility with no industry but Jew-baiting. And when Poland finds that the seductive policy of France is pure rhodomontade, and that there is no money in it, whatever, nor glory either, she will fall, as promptly as possible, into the arms of somebody else."

THE ART OF SLURRING

This is an excellent example of Mr. Keynes's highly perfected art of slurring those who helped win this war, without undergoing the labor of presenting the situation with any fairness. Sometimes this gift of quite gratituous insult achieves unexpected triumphs, as when in a discussion of Belgium's claims he says that, though in 1914 her sacrifice was by far the greatest of any of the Allies, after she played a minor role "and sacrificed as little as possible, thinking it sufficient to pride herself on not having made long ago a separate peace with Germany." One could quite easily cull from this author a large number of similarly disparaging and unnecessary characterisations. Mr. Keynes has a great deal to say in his book about justice in this world and the peremptory need of more of it right now. We agree with him on this point.

Mr. Keynes's perspective is not all that a perspective should be. He looks at everything from an economic point of view, and economic considerations and values are exclusive and decisive for him. It is not that he is writing simply of the economic consequences of the peace, for he wanders very freely from the strictness of his theme. It is that in his judgment, in comparison with economic questions, "questions of territorial adjustment and the balance of European power are insignificant." He is very bitter against the Big Four for the emphasis they put upon the latter. On this subject the opinion of The London Times is interesting. In the same article (January 15) in which The Times announces that Mr. Keynes's book is a political event of the first order and that its criticism cannot be neglected, it adds:

"It seems to us that the ultimate criticism of Mr. Keynes's book will be this, that it is the criticism of a man who is occupied with and interested in only one part of the work. For the political side he appears to have little interest or understanding. It is not merely that it falls outside the scope of his work, the brief but frequent references to it are those of a man to whom the whole is unreal. And these references show what seems to us a very great failure to recognise how much influence the principles enunciated in fact exercised on large portions of the treaty. . . . Keynes seems to us far too ready to bring charges of insincerity; he speaks with scarcely disguised contempt of the Danzig settlement; surely he might have recognised that here there is to be found, for instance, a genuine endeavor to solve a very difficult problem presented by the right of Poland to access to the sea and the principle that populations should not be handed from one country to another contrary to their own will. The whole spirit of the treatment of the left bank of the Rhine deserves a franker recognition than he accords to it; and even if we agree with him that the Sarre settlement is open to grave criticism, the language he uses about it shows great ignorance as to the real nature of the problem to be dealt with. . . . Now this distinction between the political and economic clauses of the treaty is really of fundamental importance for this reason. If Europe is to come to peace, the first desideratum is that the political questions of frontier should be permanently determined on such lines as may command general recognition. If this is once achieved, then it will be possible, supposing it seems just and desirable, to approach the economic problems, which are of quite a different character, in a calmer spirit; and revision of them is a matter of a very different character from fundamental stages in the territorial constitution of a State."

CHANGING THE GOVERNMENT

In our attempt to get a comprehensive view of Mr. Keynes's book let us glance for a moment at his final chapter. For the author is not only destructive but constructive as well. Believing that the peace arranged at Paris cannot stand, and that it cannot be improved by those who made it, he can see no other way than "the replacement of the existing Government of Europe," a rather formidable preliminary undertaking. Pending that happy but uncertain event the treaty should be revised. But by whom? While Mr. Keynes has a fairly low opinion of the League of Nations as an instrument of progress, still the first efforts for the revision of the treaty must be made through it in the hope that public opinion "and, if necessary, the use of financial pressure and financial inducements" may be enough to prevent the minority from exercising its right of veto. To any one who is not an "idealist" this use of financial pressure may seem rather ignoble, rather questionable, and as apt to vitiate the purity of the new system of the world, but Mr Keynes advocates it more than once.

One of the numerous remedies urged by Mr. Keynes for the sad welter of the present world is the establishment of a Free Trade Union under the auspices of the League of Nations, of countries

(Continued on Page 13)

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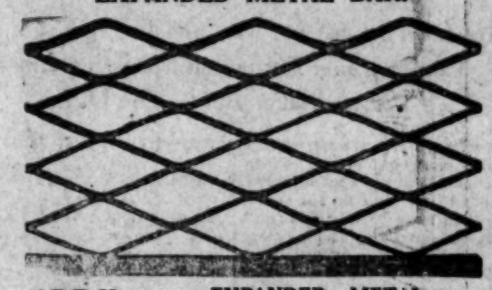

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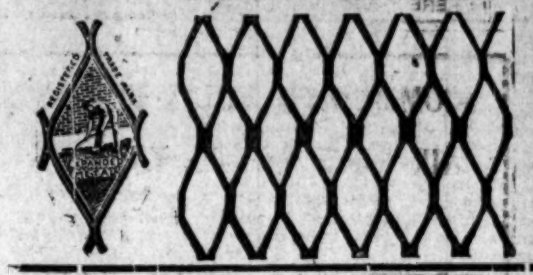

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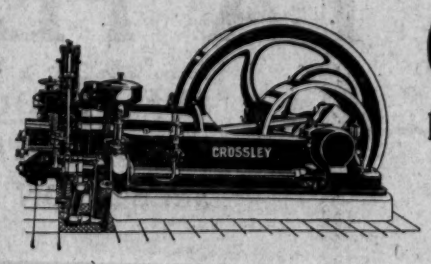

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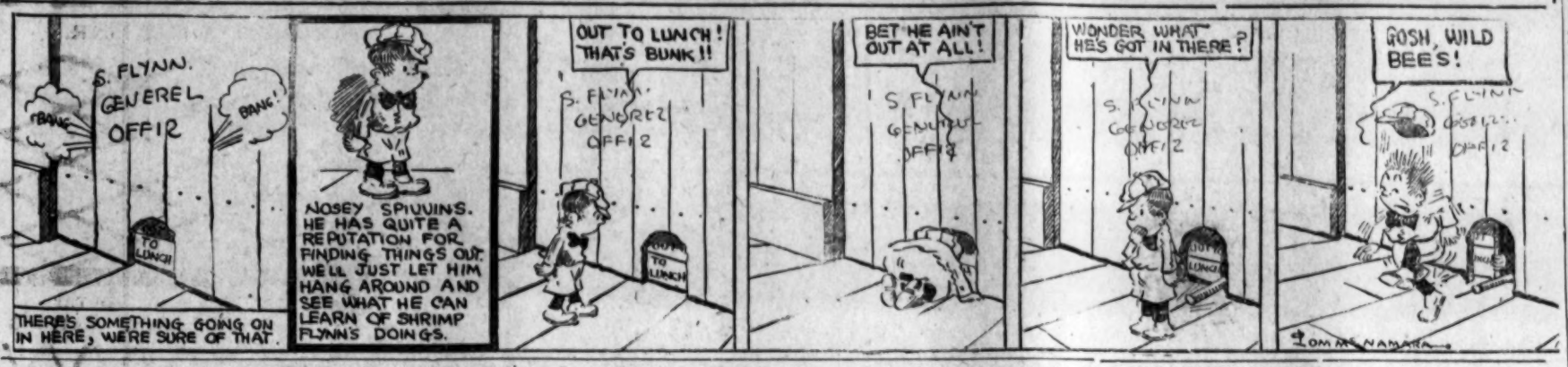
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Musical Matters

By R. B Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

THIS and the following articles will form a series dealing with the art of listening to music. They are intended to assist the non-technical hearer to become an intelligent listener, and are planned on the lines of the lectures that have been given at the various Study Circles organised by the British National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s amongst soldiers in France and elsewhere. Full use is made of Mr. Percy Scholes' book, "The Listener's Guide to Music" which was the outcome of his lectures to soldiers given as "A Listener's Course in Music." Quotations are made without further acknowledgment.

I.

THE NEED FOR A GUIDE

The orchestra gathers, the players prepare with tentative pipings, blowings and scrapings; the conductor appears, the audience applauds, the baton is raised: silence falls, the pipes are in mouths, the bows are on the strings; all is ready—Crash! The symphony has begun.

At once a thrill. It lasts thirty seconds; then interest flags. A tender tune comes from the strings playing softly, and attention is regained. Then the mind wanders again.

Enjoyment, yes; but intermittent. Understanding, yes; but mixed with perplexity. Something wonderful is happening, but only half the audience understands what. There are passages of poetry, but they seem to be mingled with passages of philosophical disquisition on some subject above our heads. What is it all about? Why on earth cannot the composer make his meaning clear?

The symphony goes on for forty, fifty minutes, an hour—and bewilderment lasts the same time. There is a sensuous pleasure in the blare of the brass, a veiled sweetness in the muted strings, piquancy of a momentary dialogue between two wood-wind instruments whose names one does know, and whose appearance one is not at all sure of. Our time is not altogether wasted, but on the whole was it worth coming to the concert? A book or lecture one can understand; a play too, is made up of plain words. A music-hall performance needs no understanding at all.

But these symphonies, sonatas, piano concertos, and string quartets seem vague and wandering. There may be a principle of order in this sort of composition; but if so, where is it? There must be such a principle, for part of the audience seems to grasp the purpose of the piece, and is able to applaud with obvious sincerity. Is there some knowledge they have and we have not? If so, what is it?

These articles pretend to supply that knowledge; or rather the minimum of such knowledge for the hearer to become an intelligent listener. Nothing beyond that will be attempted. There is an art of composing, an art of performing, and an art of listening; and the third is the one least taught, least studied and least understood. Most books on the art of listening are too long or too difficult for the use of the ordinary concert-goer; and when their text is made to depend on music-type illustration their argument is placed beyond the grasp of many a reader.

Classes on what is called "The Appreciation of Music" are becoming more and more common on both sides of the Atlantic. In the study of "Appreciation" the young piano or violin pupil may find a simple opening up of a subject which may in any case be pursued in the deeper treatises of which there is assuredly no lack. But it is the ordinary listener—the quite ordinary, humble-minded, so-called "un-musical" person—that may profit most by a simple course in appreciation.

Before music can be discussed in any detail certain ground must be cleared. The assumption must be made at the outset and throughout that some readers "do not know a thing about" music. The very names of the notes may be strange to them; the conception of "key" may be novel, and the rhythmic combinations implied in "time-signatures" may have no meaning. It is impossible to explain musical form without the use of the names of notes, keys and "times." A simple explanation of these things will therefore follow. It may be dry, but it is necessary—and each will be put as shortly as possible.

Next week short explanations of some necessary terms will be given.

Questions from readers in connection with this series will be gladly answered by the writer. Address c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

Faults And Weaknesses Of Mr. Keynes's Attack On Treaty

(Continued from Page 12)

undertaking to impose no protectionist tariffs whatever against the produce of other members of the union. Who shall compose the union? Germany, Poland, the new States which formerly composed the Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Empires and the Mandated States. And note this, these States should be "compelled" to adhere to this union for ten years, after which time adherence should be voluntary. Presumably this union could impose a tariff on all those countries standing without.

No wonder the author foresees that some carping critic will arise to say that such an arrangement "might go some way" in effect toward realising the former German dream of "Mittel Europa," although he thinks there is an important difference. No more generous gift could be made to the country that deserves so exceptionally well of mankind. Look over the list of countries "compelled" to enter. Just the ones that Dr. Naumann had in mind for his scheme. With the impossibility of Central and Southeastern Europe having any internal tariffs we can imagine the deep contentment of the German manufacturer. The industries of the new States would thrive famously. Can you imagine a neater way of turning a Carthaginian Peace into a Pyrrhic Victory?

But why is this necessary? It will retrieve some part of the loss of organisation and economic efficiency "which must otherwise result from the innumerable new political frontiers now created between greedy, jealous, immature and economically incomplete nationalist States. Economic frontiers were tolerable so long as an immense territory was included in a few great empires; but they will not be tolerable when the Empires of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Turkey have been partitioned between some twenty independent authorities." Nationalism is anathema to Mr. Keynes.

ECONOMIC FRONTIERS

Whether tolerable or not, we imagine that economic frontiers will have to be tolerated for some time, or else that some other means of avoiding them must be discovered than calmly handing the new States over to the exploitation of Germany.

Another remedy urged by Mr. Keynes for the betterment of the world is that the Allies should cancel all the debts incurred for the purposes of the war. This proposal "is one which I believe to be absolutely essential to the future prosperity of the world. It would be an act of far-seeing statesmanship for the United Kingdom and the United States, the two powers chiefly concerned, to adopt it."

As far as the United States is concerned, this means about $10,000,000,000 wiped off. Mr. Keynes's method of argumentation is peculiar and somewhat invidious. If the Allies do not do this, what will happen? They will be exacting intolerable "indemnities" from each other. In the case of "victorious France" she "must pay her friends and Allies more than four times the indemnity which in the defeat of 1870 she paid Germany. The hand of Bismarck was light compared with that of an Ally or an Associate."

We doubt if any Frenchman has had this brilliant thought that the hand of the Ally lies more heavily upon him than Bismarck's. It does not require an exceptionally acute mind to see some differences between borrowing from a friend for the purpose of saving your country and having an enemy extort an indemnity from you and also take some of your provinces. Whether indemnity is the happy word to use in both cases is questionable, but Mr. Keynes has a more or less discreet way of throwing out words that fester, and apparently for the purpose that they should fester.

CANCELLING LOANS

Unless these Inter-Allied loans are cancelled he expects that the allied nations will try to evade payment and that the demand for repudiation will arise, and this demand he apparently approves if necessary. "In short, I do not believe that any of these tributes will continue to be paid, at the best, for more than a very few years. *They do not square with human nature or agree with the spirit of the age.*" The Italics are mine, put there because the sentiments expressed struck me very forcibly, and because the reader, reflecting on them, may get additional light as to the value of Mr. Keynes's guidance through the troubles of our time. Mr. Keynes admits that "it might be an exaggeration to say that it is impossible for the European Allies to pay the capital and interest due from them on these debts, but to make them do so would certainly be to impose a crushing burden." If they prove to be crushing, they can be reduced and relieved, can they not, without being repudiated? There is some distance between these two extremes. At any rate, we can imagine the enthusiasm that would be shown in Congress for a bill cancelling ten billions of debt. Moreover, we have not yet heard from any Government that it neither wishes the cancellation or thinks repudiation likely.

Having made this none too subtle apologia for possible repudiation, our author's next proposal is an international loan "with the unequivocal intention of its being repaid in full." And to that end he would throw all kinds of guarantees about it. It is obvious that in seeking new investors it is desirable to reassure them that, while in some cases you look upon the payment of debts as no longer squaring with human nature or in harmony with the spirit of the age, this does not at all mean that, when you have a new occasion to borrow, you are going to regard the new burden as "indemnity," as "tribute," as reminding you how light was the hand of Bismarck. The new loan is to be as sacred an engagement as possible.

An international loan may be both desirable and necessary, but its ready sale will hardly be promoted by Mr. Keynes's method of argumentation.

ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY

Mr. Keynes's attitude toward Germany continues benevolent to the end. In the closing pages of his book he says that Germany

"has the experience, the incentive, and to a large extent the materials, for furnishing the Russian peasant with the goods of which he has been starved for the past five years, for reorganising the business of transport and collection, and so for bringing into the world's pool, for the common advantage the supplies from which we are now so disastrously cut off. It is in our interest to hasten the day when German agents and organisers will be in a position to set in train in every Russian village the impulses of ordinary economic motive."

If only Mr. Keynes had occasionally shown an interest in the economic future of France, Italy Poland and other countries equal to his interest in that of Germany if only he had adopted what Professor Haskins calls a less "Germanocentric" theory of European economic life, if, when he approached political questions as he constantly has done, he had shown more appreciation of their significance and more knowledge of facts, he might have given us a judicial and trustworthy survey of the existing situation. Instead he has written what is in large measure an acrimonious party pamphlet, and the party represented is in terms of European usage, that of the "Extreme Left."

The Treaty of Versailles is imperfect and satisfies no one entirely, but because that treaty is an attempt to clinch the liberation, which the war effected, of scores of millions of human beings from degrading subjection to Germany, Austria, Russia and Turkey, it is a great document in the history of human freedom. That fact should be borne in mind before it is decided to cast it completely aside. It is at least, a mitigating circumstance.

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Hongkong and Canton	Kwellin	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	Kwongsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chinwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Kingsing	..	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
U. S. A., Canada, Europe & N. Russia	M. Dollar	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tsinkow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 20.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & Africa via N'saki	Kazuga Maru	..	..	..		10.00	9.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits N. Russia & Europe via Suez	Yokohama M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan Ports	Kazuga Maru	9.30	9.30	..	..	..	9.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kwangse	10.00	9.30	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong	Shantung	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Wednesday, April 21.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hangsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Thursday, April 22.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Chekiang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	do	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Friday, April 23.							
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U. S. A.	*Colombia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits. Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Andre Lebon	..	13.30	..	..	..	13.00

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LLOYD GEORGE DEFENDS TERMS OF TURK TREATY

Tells Commons The Allies Were Pledged Not To Evict The Sultan

BUT STRAITS WILL BE FREE

To Be Garrisoned By Allies —Regards Russian Claims Extinguished

London, February 26.—The decision not to oust Turkey from Constantinople was reached by the Allied Supreme Council only after long consideration of the difficulties in the Turkish situation. Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons today when the question of the future of Turkey was brought up for debate. The decision, said the Premier, was a balance of advantages, and it was upon this balance, and after weighing carefully all the arguments pro and con that the Council concluded that, on the whole, the better course for achieving the common end was to retain the Sultan in his capital on the Bosphorus.

The Turkish question was debated for many hours, much difference of opinion being shown. Sir Donald MacLean and many other Liberals and Labor men generally favored the expulsion of the Turks, on the ground that Constantinople was a fruitful source of international disputes and because of the crimes and misrule of the Turkish Government.

Lord Robert Cecil strongly urged that advantage be taken of the present favorable opportunity to expell the Turkish Government. It must go sooner or later, he declared, and he earnestly appealed to Premier Lloyd George to influence the Supreme Council to reverse its decision in the matter and remove the blot from the treaty. In his opinion, it was not necessary to expel the Turkish people and even the Sultan might remain—but the Allies must get rid of the Sublime Porte, which has been associated with the worst intrigues and crimes in history and would always be a breeding ground of international disputes and misunderstandings, such as had indirectly led to the late war. He advocated control of Constantinople by the League of Nations.

'A DIFFERENT PORTER'

Referring in his speech to the agreement made early in the war under which Russia was to obtain Constantinople, Mr. Lloyd George said this agreement had ended, so far as Russia was concerned, by the revolution of 1917 and the peace of Brest-Litovsk. He reiterated his pledge that there would be "a different porter at the gates," however. It would be the height of folly again to trust the guardianship of those gates to a people who had betrayed their trust, he declared, and never again would those gates be closed by the Turks in the face of British ships.

The Premier referred to the "perfectly deliberate pledge" given by the British Government in January, 1918, in which it was asserted that Great Britain was not fighting to deprive the Turks of Constantinople, subject to the straits being internationalised and neutralised, and he remarked parenthetically that this was what would be done with the straits. This pledge, he explained, was not an offer to the Turks or the Germans, but was made to reassure the English people and the Mohammedans of India. He pointed out that Great Britain was the greatest Mohammedan power in the world, and that as a result of the Government's statement of its war aims there had been an increase in recruiting in India at a time when Great Britain was making a special effort to raise additional troops.

INDIA'S PLEA FOR SULTAN

The influence which had decided the Peace Conference to retain the Turks in Constantinople, the Premier continued, had come from India. The two peace delegates of India in Paris, neither of whom was a Mohammedan, had declared that unless the Allies retained the Turks in Constantinople their action would be regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire, the Premier informed the House.

Without the aid of India, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, Turkey would not have been conquered, and nothing could be more damaging to British prestige in Asia than the feeling that Great Britain did not keep her word. He promised, however, that when the peace terms were disclosed they would be found drastic enough to satisfy Turkey's bitterest foe.

"Let us examine our legitimate and main peace aims in Turkey," the Premier went on. "The first is the freedom of the Straits. The second is the freeing of all non-Turkish communities from the Ottoman army. The third is the preservation for the Turks of self-government in communities which are mainly Turkish, subject to two most important reservations.

"The first of these reservations is that there must be adequate safeguards within our power of protecting minorities that have been oppressed by the Turk. The second is that the Turk must be deprived of his power of vetoing the development of the rich lands under his rule which were once the granaries of the Mediterranean. These are the main objects of the peace."

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the freedom of the straits would be assured because all of Turkey's forts would be dismantled, she would have no troops within reach and would not be permitted to have a navy, while the Allies would garrison the Straits. The only alternative, he said, was an international military Government of Constantinople and all the surrounding territory, which would be very unsatisfactory and costly to the Allies.

The Premier said he was afraid that underneath the movement for the expulsion of the Turks there was something of the old feeling of Christendom against the Crescent. If the Mohammedans believed that the terms were dictated with the purpose of lowering the Prophet's flag before the Cross of Christendom, he declared, it would be fatal to the British Government in the East, and it was unworthy that the purpose be achieved by force.

ARMENIANS SAFER

Expressing regret that America had not taken a mandate, Mr. Lloyd George said: "For the moment America must be reckoned as entirely out of any arrangement we can contemplate for the government of Turkey and the protection of Christian minorities." He contended that every precaution had been taken in the treaty for the protection of Christians in the future, because any decrees authorising persecution of Christians would be signed under the menace of British, French, and Italian guns. The Premier said he believed the Armenians would be far safer from such persecution with the Turkish Government in Constantinople under such a menace than if it were in Asia Minor, where the nearest allied garrisons would be hundreds of miles away.

James Henry Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said there was a suspicion that it was not regard for Moslem feeling that was behind the present agitation, but a gang of international financiers who were always intriguing with regard to Constintinople.

William Adamson and other Laborites said they did not object to the Caliphate remaining in Constantinople, but they believed that a league of control should replace the Porte.

After a long speech by Andrew Bonar Law, who declared that he could not imagine anything more calculated to make the League of Nations a failure at the outset than to impose upon it the burden of the Turkish problem, the subject was dropped on a motion for adjournment.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Aneurin Williams, Liberal, asked whether the Government had any information that a report had reached the Armenian delegation in London to the effect that 20,000 Armenians had already been slaughtered in the evacuated district of Marash: that large Turkish forces were menacing Mersina and that the whole of Cilicia was in danger of massacre.

The Premier said that up to the present he had not heard anything to indicate that this deplorable rumor was true. He sincerely hoped it was not. But, he added, if such news came to the conference tomorrow they would have to consider what steps were necessary to arrest horrors of this kind. He could say nothing further at the moment. Sometimes these rumors were exaggerated; he certainly hoped this was.

In an explanation to Lord Robert Cecil, who asked whether there were any British representatives at Marash, Mersina or Adana, Mr. Lloyd George said there had been a skirmish at Marash between French troops and rebellious Turks. The latter were quite irresponsible insurgents, over whom the Turkish Government had no control. The French were in occupation of Marash after the British returned, but he thought they had withdrawn. He was not sure, and he was not certain about Mersina, but was under the impression that it was fairly strongly garrisoned. That was why he felt doubtful about this story.

Mr. Lloyd George told the House that the Bulgarian Peace Treaty would be placed before the House next week. He said a bill would be introduced empowering the Privy Council to take the necessary steps for carrying out the treaty.

Sinn Fein M.P. Court-Martialed

Robert Barton, Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons, on the way to a court-martial in Dublin, under guard, to answer charges alleging seditious utterances. Twice Barton had escaped since his first arrest, and the authorities took extreme precautions to guard him against possible rescue while en route to the court.

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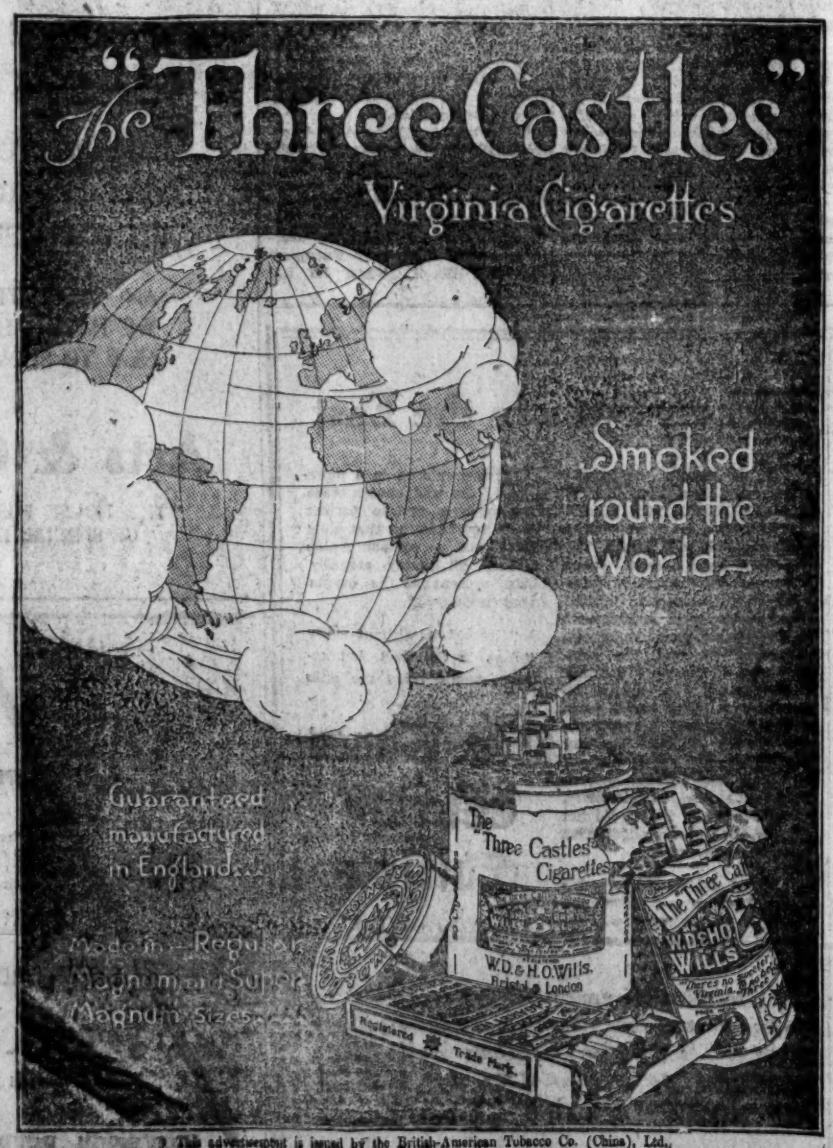
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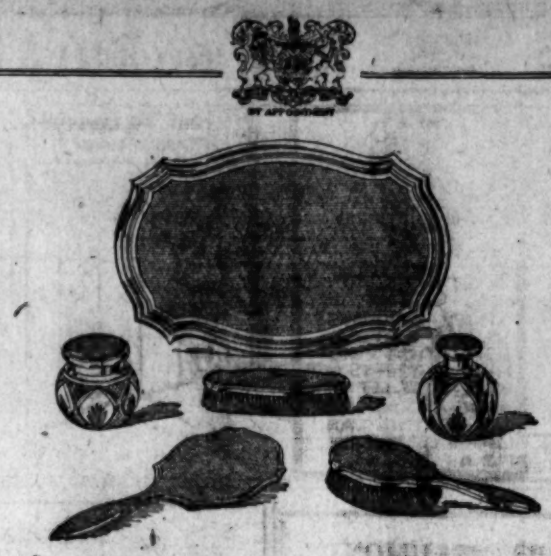

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LARGE SELECTION MODERATE PRICES

Shall Germany Be Restored To Her Per-War Standing?

(Continued from Page 12)

development. No real question has been raised about the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France together with the iron district, but a mighty protest has been raised over the Saar Valley yet both were stolen from the French with equal disregard of the wishes of the inhabitants, the difference lying only in the dates of stealing. The one in 1814-'15 apparently finds warrant in the fact that it has endured for a century, while that of 1871 is not old enough to be established.

SAARE COAL BASIN

The question then occurs on the degree to which the world feels it wise or necessary to give the Germans a new opportunity to repeat recent history. Certain British economists would insist upon the return of the Silesian and Saare coal basins, and while they hesitate to urge the return of Alsace-Lorraine they suggest a contract on the part of the French to turn over to the Germans enough iron ore to keep the German factories at work, receiving on this condition a commensurate amount of coal.

DISREGARD POLES

This argument of course, disregards the desire of the French to replace the Germans in the world steel market, to gain the position which would have been theirs measurably, but for the German stealing of 1871 and, beyond question, but for the combined stealing of 1814-'15 and 1871. As for the Polish industry—and Lodz has vast possibilities and Poland the population for economic expansion—this is set aside and the decision based upon the assertion that the Poles never have been an orderly people.

But, granted that the restoration of Germany on the economic side would solve many contemporary economic problems, what would be the political effect? In any event the Germans will find themselves with the same dense population capable of maintaining itself only by foreign commerce, and more completely at the mercy of the British sea power than before the recent war. They will find themselves faced by certain further handicaps growing out of the territorial readjustments, the loss of the Lorraine iron and the Alsatian potash, the loss of Posen, Danzig and the control of the lower Vistula.

If Germany did not, could not, accept the limitations of 1914, how can Germans accept those of 1919? If German economic life is brought back to the old situation of prosperity, how can one escape the conviction that German political life will take the old directions? It is nonsense and worse than nonsense to believe that German policy was dictated by insane militarism, which sacrificed the economic life of the country to delusions of political grandeur. The truth is that the German economic expansion developed the militaristic view. The army has for a century and a half been merely the pioneer, preparing the way for Prussian and then for German commercial development.

The proposal to sacrifice Poland and France to Germany so that German industrial life may be reconstituted and the dangers incident to German economic paralysis avoided is based upon a willingness to forget the historical circumstances, both in the German economic development itself and in the recent attack upon the outside world. It refuses to concede the fact that the German war had its origin in German commercial aspirations far more than in German militaristic concepts. The war was fought for world markets by the Germans, for whom the markets had become a matter of life and death.

THE OTHER SIDE

It is undeniably true that the alternative is unattractive. Germany emerges from the war still a nation of 60,000,000 on a territory reduced from 212,000 square miles to little more than 180,000 square miles and smaller than Spain. But the significant fact is that this population, 50 percent larger than the population of 1870, now inhabits a region which is not only incapable of providing food for this enormous aggregation of human beings, but does not contain the minerals out of which can be manufactured products to exchange for food.

In a word, the problem is whether the world shall intervene to return to Germany her lost mineral regions, which were themselves stolen from Germany's neighbors, thereby perpetuating the ancient wrong, or consent to see Germany pass through a long period of agony, for which the single solution must be sought in the migration of millions of Germans. But the question is complicated with other considerations. To restore Germany's lost mineral regions is to do violence to French and Polish possibilities, to deny each the expansion in population which would logically follow the development of their new mineral resources. Moreover, it is to furnish Germany with the resources to maintain a population which has become, by its very size, a menace to all neighboring states.

WILL RULE RUSSIA

It is not difficult to perceive that if Germany be restored she will become, in due time, the economic master of middle Europe and the true director of Russia. Around Germany will necessarily gather all the fragmentary creations which replace the Hapsburg empire on the map. But, after all, this spells the realisation for the German of the old dream of Mitteleuropa. Master of the middle of Europe, will he not inevitably return to his old demands for the possession of Belgian and Dutch ports, for the control of the north of France not for military reasons, primarily, but for the far more compelling reasons of international trade and industrial independence?

A Germany of 50,000,000, with an industrial and economic life commensurate with its population and its own resources, the resources found in territory to which the German title is not debatable could not be a menace to the peace of Europe; it would not have the numbers or the resources to undertake the old struggle for political control, which was itself the preparation for the economic domination. France, with 40,000,000 people secure in her present frontiers, assured of a great iron and steel expansion, fortified by the ever growing weight of her North African colonies, whose man power would enable her to face Germany on even terms, would be relieved of all the anxieties which have been endured since 1870.

CAUSE OF DEFEAT

As for Great Britain, can there be any sound basis for the belief that if Germany regains economic strength she will not reacquire the old realisation that her economic life is, after all, at the mercy of the British fleet? Today the Germans superficially condemn France or even the United States, but under the surface every German realises that the real defeat was that suffered at the hands of the one great commercial rival, Great Britain. Moreover, there will be a steadily increasing recognition of this on the part of the Germans as the facts of the war and the conditions of the years immediately following the war are brought home to them.

Germany would be economically strong, economically the architect of the new organisation of Central Europe and of the Russian Empire, particularly if the Russion association opens the roads to India and to Egypt. And for this development the British will have themselves to thank if any temporary desire to seek the restoration of trade and the termination of unrest leads them to support Germany's claims for rehabilitation at the expense of the nations who were Britain's allies in the recent struggle.

The German attack upon the Western world in 1914 was chargeable beyond all else to very deep causes resembling, in some measure, the causes of those other German irruptions which ended in the destruction of the Roman Empire and the temporary obscuration of Christian civilisation. The German was driven by the necessities incident to overpopulation and underproduction of food. He had literally to conquer or to die; he must acquire new areas and new markets or consent to the reduction of his own population.

CHOSE WAR

The German chose war; he chose it deliberately; he prepared for it with a consciousness of its meaning for him, but he did not prepare for it through some mad lust for more military glory or expanded power. New fields and new markets had become a matter of life and death for him, and he used his military weapon to acquire them, with the full consciousness that in the end the sword would merely be the tool employed by the manufacturer to clear the way for his wares and plough new fields to furnish him with foodstuffs.

The notion that Germany was the victim of a military caste and has recovered from its madness is based upon a very superficial examination of the facts of German history, and indeed of all history. But this belief underlies all the present discussion of restoring Germany. One may concede that it is an arguable policy to endeavor by the seizure of purely German lands to compel the German masses to migrate. Justification might be found even for this policy, given the character of the German attack upon her neighbors, but no such question is now under discussion.

AT OTHERS' EXPENSE

What is asked of the world what is specifically asked of the American people, is that under the specious plea of humanity, and under the even more effective menace of alleged anarchy, they aid in the restoration of Germany at the expense of all Germany's neighbors. We are asked to give our countenance to legalising the stealings of Frederick the Great and all his successors, to dooming the Poles and the French so far as their economic aspirations are concerned, solely because the only visible alternative is the enforced migration of upward of ten millions of Germans and the concomitant decline of Germany as the economic master of the European Continent.

The contemporary passions due to the war will pass away—are, in fact, passing. No sensible person will now echo the cries of the other years about "punishing Germany," since this is only child's talk. It is not a matter of punishing Germany that is before the world. It is purely and simply a question of restoring to Germany the property which she once stole from her neighbors, because she employed this property with extreme skill and turned it to such account that she became the greatest economic state on the Continent.

WITH CLOSED EYES

We are asked to do this without any full appreciation of the fact that the character of this economic expansion was such that it led inevitably to further German attacks upon neighboring states, and in truth compelled the Germans to conquer or to migrate. Thus we are asked to contribute to restoring what were after all, the conditions out of which the war inevitably resulted. And those who ask it close their eyes and would close ours to everything except the merely superficial circumstances, self-interest, contemporary terror of disorder, the desire to get the war over and forgotten as soon as possible.

In America, more than anywhere else, the specious plea to restore Germany finds ready hearing, because Americans are little familiar with the circumstances of the making of this Germany. The story of the fashion in which for a century and a half the Polish race has suffered every sort of wrong, because for Frederick the Great's scheme of creating a strong Prussia the destruction of Poland was a necessary detail, is little appreciated, and protests about Danzig and upper Silesia are heard with sympathetic attention.

MAP SHOWS STEALINGS

The partition of Germany seems an act of violence, and every circumstance in the restoration of stolen territory to its rightful owners has similarly been translated to the American public as an act of violence. Yet if one chose to set before himself the map of Europe at the hour when Frederick the Great arrived and compare it with the map of the present hour it would be perceived how extensive are the stealings which have been left in German hands even by the Treaty of Versailles.

Criticise the economic features of the Treaty of Versailles as one may—and on this side the debate is inevitable—the territorial features entitle it to recognition as the fairest of the great settlements which have been made in all European history. From Germany it took Alsace-Lorraine, Posen, West Prussia, Danzig and, conditionally, upper Silesia and the Saar. But each of these sections represented successful plundering in past times, and if each was a foundation stone of contemporary Germany's economic existence it was no less legally and morally the possession of another nation.

If Germany had acquired Long Island by successful intervention in American affairs at the time of the Civil War or of the Spanish-American War the first condition of the Treaty of Versailles, so far as Americans were concerned, would have been the retrocession of the island. Granted that the Germans had colonised it so every last resident of Brooklyn was Teutonic, conceded that the development had been such that Brooklyn had become the greatest of world ports, allowing that the loss of it might have spelled economic prostration for Germany, would any one of these considerations have weighed with Americans seeking to reclaim their own?

WHICH SHALL SUFFER?

No one will argue for punitive annexations at German expense, but today the question is one of punishing Germany's neighbors by withholding from them what was once their own because Germany, having taken it by force and developed it with skill, now stands in need of its increased yield for her own prosperity, or for her own economic salvation, for that matter, for the greatness of the German necessity does not add to the German claim one single atom. It is for France and for Poland to decide whether the rehabilitation of Germany at their expense is a profitable enterprise for them; it is not for Great Britain or for the United States to insist upon such a rehabilitation.

Even if one should concede, and the concession is by no means warranted, that Germany would make better use of French iron or Polish coal than the French or the Poles, it is hardly a logical argument for turning the iron fields and the coal mines over to Germany. Nor is it an argument in favor of such spoliation to allege that without these Germany may die. Germany will not, of ecurse, die, but even a very great shrinkage in population accompanied by internal suffering and unrest would not be justly prevented at someone else's expense.

WOULD MEAN WAR AGAIN

I have emphasised what seems to me the moral consideration, because I believe it should be controlling, yet it is less clear that expediency and principle for once follow the same pathways. It was the German economic system, founded upon forcible annexations, which led to the present World War. To reproduce all of the old conditions in Germany would merely be to reproduce all the old "necessities." Germah policies were not accidents of Khiserism or of militarism, they had roots in commercial and economic conditions.

Germany restored is the German peril renewed, because the peril had its origin in perfectly familiar circumstances which have for centuries operated in exactly the same way. To destroy Germany is impossible, but it is for Germany to rebuild, and if the world is to have surcease from the German menace the new German structure will have to be in accordance with German circumstances, not resting upon the insecure bases of stolen territories and intelligent exploitation of what belongs by right to other nations.

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Foresees The Repudiation Of Foreign War Loans

Time To Look The Fact In The Face, Declares Archibald R. Watson, Reviewing The Proposal Of An Eminent British Financier Who, While Admitting That It Will Tax The 'Generosity' Of The United States, Advocates The Cancellation Of All Inter-Allied War Debts

BY ARCHIBALD R. WATSON
(Former Corporation Counsel Of New York City)
(From The Annalist)

After the entry of the United States into the war as a belligerent nation, this Government made loans to its associates in arms to an aggregate of between nine and ten billion dollars. Of this, something like $4,210,000,000 went to Great Britain, $2,750,000,000 to France, $1,625,000,000 to Italy, $190,000,000 to Russia, $400,000,000 to Belgium, $100,000,000 to Servia and Jugo-Slavia; to other "allies" $500,000,000. The sum loaned by the United States was, of course, raised by the sale of bonds, upon which the average interest is say 4 percent or approximately $400,000,000 per year. This $400,000,000 must, of course, be raised annually by taxation upon our citizens, until the principal is paid by the repayment to us of the loans by our debtor nations. That is to say, the United States borrowed from its own citizens to lend abroad; it now must tax its own citizens to pay interest on this debt.

From the foreign Government to whom the United States Treasury made these loans, one or more interest installments are already past due. But the Secretary of the Treasury has expressed a desire to suspend these interest payments for a period of three years, and legislation is now being framed in Congress to confer the necessary authority for this remission. Meanwhile, the taxpayers of our own country will pay this interest themselves.

Is this suspension of interest the first step in a policy of laxity or liberality on the part of our own Government which is to lead ultimately to the loss of the principal of the debts due us by Great Britain and our debtors on the Continent? The question is so startling, and stirs the imagination to a future so distinctly disturbing in some of its prospects that I shall not attempt to answer it myself. But already there are omens in the skies, and those who wish are free to interpret them. Among these signs may now be mentioned the views of a distinguished British financier and economist, who has just written a book. John Maynard Keynes, better known in England as "Maynard Keynes" is the author. The title of the book is "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," lately published by Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

THE BRITISH VIEWPOINT

For those to whom the name Keynes is not known, it should be stated that in 1912 Maynard Keynes, who had graduated from Cambridge only a few years before, became editor of The British Economic Journal: Shortly after the war began, he became attached to the Treasury. In this service his rise was rapid. For the last two years of the war, he was practically in charge of the department having to do with international finance, and when the armistice was signed, the task of preparing the British case for the Peace Conference on its economic and financial sides was assigned to him. At the Peace Conference, Mr. Keynes was the principal adviser of the delegates in such matters, and he was also a member of the Supreme Economic Council where he was alternate for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This position he held until his voluntary retirement in June of last year due to his dissatisfaction with the treaty terms and his inability to obtain their modification to such extent as he considered necessary for the gradual rehabilitation of Europe, rightly conceived to be essential to the successful solution of the numerous and difficult problems of reconstruction and scarcely less pressing upon the victors than upon the vanquished in the late World War.

Not that Mr. Keynes exhibits any spirit of tenderness toward the Germans. He is willing, apparently, that their burden should be made just as heavy as can be borne—but no heavier. He believes a peace of reason and conciliation to be preferable to a peace of blood and iron, merely because he believes that from such a peace, his own country and the nations allied and associated with her in the war will in the end derive the larger measure of benefit and advantage. Of course, these views are not new nor are they more convincingly expressed by Mr. Keynes than by many others, who have less successfully sought the public ear. The significance of Mr. Keynes's statement lies in the fact that they emanate from a highly intelligent and patriotic Englishman and perhaps the man of all men best qualified to know his subject.

It is said that a profound impression has been created throughout Great Britain and Europe by Mr. Keynes's book. Its author is said suddenly to have become "the man of the hour." It is now declared on every hand that Mr. Keynes's blunt and courageous characterisations are likely to cause a "re-writing" or material modification of some of the treaty terms.

WOULD CANCEL DEBTS

But a modification of the financial and economic terms of the treaty is only a part of the remedy which Mr. Keynes proposes for the diseased conditions which he has clearly diagnosed. He declares it to be essential that all inter-allied war debts be cancelled, conceding the obvious that it is from the United States principally "that the proposal asks generosity." In very frank fashion he thus states the case:

"The United States loaned approximately $10,000,000,000 to its associates in the war, the total volume of inter-ally indebtedness without setting off one debt against another, being about double that sum. Great Britain who borrowed from the United States about four and one-quarter billions of dollars, loaned about twice as much as she borrowed. France, on the other hand, borrowed about three times as much as she lent ($2,750,000,000 from the United States and about $2,540,000,000 from England). In the "set-up," the United States appears as lender only, and is the only nation to occupy that role." From the foregoing, Mr. Keynes concludes:

"If all the above inter-ally indebtedness were mutually forgiven, the net result on paper (i. e. assuming all the loans to be good) would be a surrender by the United States of about $10,000,000,000 and by the United Kingdom of about $4,500,000,000. France would gain about $3,500,000,000 and Italy about $4,000,000,000. But these figures overstate the loss to the United Kingdom and understate the gain to France; for a large part of the loans made by both these countries has been to Russia and cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be considered good. If the loans which the United Kingdom has made to her allies are reckoned to be worth 50 percent of their full value (an arbitrary but convenient assumption which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has adopted on more than one occasion as being as good as any other for the purposes of an approximate national balance sheet), the operation would involve her neither in loss nor in gain."

Although the suggestion that the United States release its war debtors involves, Mr. Keynes admits, an appeal to what is described as our "generosity," he also with calm assurance declares it to be something for which Europe can "fairly ask provided Europe is making an honorable attempt in directions not to continue war, economic or otherwise, but to achieve economic restitution for the whole Continent."

"The financial sacrifices of the United States," continues the author, "have been, in proportion to her wealth, immensely less than those of the European States." The war expenditure of the United Kingdom, it is observed in this connection, "has been about three times that of the United States, or, in proportion to capacity, between seven and eight times."

A NETWORK OF TRIBUTE

But Mr. Keynes does not stop with an appeal to generosity. Having next declared the cancellation of war debts to be a fair request under all the circumstances, he proceeds to a still bolder and more significant conclusion. After paying a nicely worded tribute to the aid of the United States in men and money without which the war, frankly described as "a European quarrel" could not have been won, Mr. Keynes continues:

"Failing such a settlement (the cancellation of all debts) as is now proposed, the war will have ended with a network of heavy tribute payable from one ally to another. The total amount of this tribute is even likely to exceed the amount obtainable from the enemy; and the war will have ended with the intolerable result of the Allies paying indemnities to one another instead of receiving them from the enemy.

"For this reason the question of interallied indebtedness is closely bound up with the intense popular feeling among the European allies on the question of indemnities, a feeling which is based, not on any reasonable calculation of what Germany can, in fact, pay, but on a well-founded appreciation of the unbearable financial situation in which these countries will find themselves unless she pays. Take Italy as an extreme example. If Italy can reasonably be expected to pay $4,000,000,000, surely Germany can and ought to pay an immeasurably higher figure. Or, if it is decided (as it must be) that Austria can pay next to nothing, is it not an intolerable conclusion that Italy should be loaded with a crushing tribute, while Austria escapes? Or, to put it slightly differently, how can Italy be expected to submit to payment of this great sum and see Czecho-Slovakia pay little or nothing?

"At the other end of the scale there is the United Kingdom. Here the financial position is different, since, to ask us to pay $4,000,000,000 is a very different proposition from asking Italy to pay it. But the sentiment is much the same. If we have to be satisfied without full compensation from Germany, how bitter will be the protests against paying it to the United States. We, it will be said, have to be content with a claim against the bankrupt estates of Germany, France, Italy and Russia, whereas the United States has secured a first mortgage upon us. The case of France is at least as overwhelming. She can barely secure from Germany the full measure of the destruction of her countryside. Yet victorious France must pay her friends and allies more than four times the indemnity which in the defeat of 1870 she paid Germany. The hand of Bismarck was light compared with that of an ally or of an associate. A settlement of inter-ally indebtedness is, therefore, an indispensable preliminary to the peoples of the allied countries facing, with other than a maddened and exasperated heart, the inevitable truth about the prospects of an indemnity from the enemy."

A little further on follows this startling climax:

"In short, I do not believe that any of these tributes will continue to be paid, at the best, for more than a very few years. They do not square with human nature or agree with the spirit of the age."

If "human nature" and "the spirit of the age" as interpreted by this British statesman and economist, approve the repudiation of international obligations, it is not too soon for us to look the fact in the face and prepare for eventualities. Nor need we be more mincing of words than is Mr. Keynes. Lest our attitude be misinterpreted, we should serve clear notice on our debtor nations, whom we saved from disaster, that the least we expect of them is the repayment of our advances made to them during the World War. Our own expenses, lavish though they were, we can bear. For our losses of life and our thousands of maimed and mutilated young men, no indemnity, much less any mere repayment of debts, could compensate.

An additional device advocated by Mr. Keynes as a part of his program for Europe's rehabilitation is a further and immediate international loan, the major part of which is, of course, to be furnished by the United States. This new loan, Mr. Keynes would persuade us, as distinguished from other loans "should be lent and should be borrowed with the unequivocal intention of its being repaid in full." In particular, the repayment of this new loan, principal and interest, should take precedence over any "inter-ally war debt."

The writer ventures to guess that the Keynes book and the noisy reception and approval accorded its views bear some of the earmarks of "propaganda." The writer also predicts that we are to hear much more of the same subject—that is, of the mutual cancellation of war debts—both from our friends across the sea as well as certain types of citizens of the United States. We will hear remission approved by the sort of patriot who delights in the assertion that this country was "saved" by the British Navy during the late war. We will hear the same thing discussed and probably advocated by the international financial and economic congresses and conferences certain to be called in the interest of repudiation. But a Presidential campaign is in sight in which two, and possibly three, powerful parties will appeal for public support.

What shall the national platforms say about our war debts? Shall we write them off our books and tax our own citizens ad infinitum to pay these obligations, or shall we be so bold as to demand of our debtor nations that these war debts to us be regarded as genuine obligations to be paid off in good time according to their terms? For my own part, I am strongly impressed with the view that the sooner interest payments are required to begin, the better for this nation and its future international relations.

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Writer, Assured He Is Safe From Death, Goes On For Moscow Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

because "how can you do business under them?" A comely Jewish wife laughed when I mentioned nationalisation of women.

"No, we weren't afraid of the Bolsheviki doing that," she remarked. "The Poles do." The fear of the Poles was far more pronounced everywhere in Lithuania than that of the Bolsheviki. Polish troops in search of food were constantly raiding across the demarcation line drawn by the Peace Conference. There were many more Lithuanian soldiers facing Poland than there were facing Russia.

At Jelowka, thirty kilometers northeast of Novo Alexandrovsk, we found a Lithuanian brigade headquarters, produced our pass and were given billets for the night. After dinner with the officers' mess a young chap who was brigade commander took me aside and asked me to tell Trotsky when I saw him in Moscow that Lithuania was sick of fighting the Red Army and wanted an armistice.

"Tell him we should like to collaborate with him against the Poles," he added. This officer and his comrades openly voiced their preference of the Soviets as against Kolchak and Denikin.

"The Bolsheviks will let us remain independent, while those others will simply gobble us up," one of them observed. We had sent our wagon back to Kovno—the thirteen kilometers to the front. A sleigh bore us to within three kilos of the firing line, which we gained on foot, dragging our baggage behind us on a small sled. A Lithuanian Captain and two soldiers escorted us. They were somewhat jumpy because there had been a patrol encounter in the same sector a few hours earlier and two of their men had been killed. Trudging knee deep through drifts we reached the west bank of the Dvina just after 1 p.m. On the east bank, less than a quarter of a mile away, we easily discerned the black huts of Liksna, a hamlet held by the Reds. The frozen river itself was No Man's Land. The stillness of the Northern ice fields brooded over the scene, broken occasionally by sharp cracking of machine guns in action a little to the left, and a faint booming of Polish guns battering at Dvinsk to the right.

The Long Wait In No Man's Land

At the suggestion of the Lithuanian Captain we sent our interpreter (I've neglected to mention that we brought an interpreter with us from Stockholm) ahead with a white flag, consisting of a towel tied to a walking stick, to parley with the Red outposts. Standing in the chilly snow on the edge of the river, we watched him toil across the ice and clamber up the steep bank on the opposite side. A moment later he reappeared behind a kind of redoubt where, the Lithuanians assured us, Bolsheviks were ensconced. For three-quarters of an hour we stood there waiting for his reappearance. It was a long, long forty-five minutes. The Lithuanian Captain left us alone with his two troopers, beside whom we must have formed a most tempting target for Red snipers.

After some minutes our escort, becoming impatient, began to whistle shrilly and finally elicited a reply in kind from the Russian side. Then they yelled a long string of Russian, to which for some time there was no response. At last, however, there came faintly from the Red redoubt the salutation, "Ooooh Tavarishi," followed by a batch of syllables meaningless to us but none the less thrilling.

Tavarishi we knew meant "comrades." Socialism's universal appellation. It gave one an eerie feeling, that first quaintly fraternal greeting flung out to us from the Reds' Russia by Bolshevik soldiers hidden from our sight across the icebound Dvina.

STRUGGLE FOR RED LINES

A moment later, John, our emissary, showed up on the Eastern slope, frantically beckoning with the white flag for us to come on. A hurried hand shake with the Lithuanians and we began the crossing. Washington's passage of the Delaware seemed to us childs' play in comparison. Our sleigh loaded down with a half dozen suit-cases and moving picture paraphernalia, buried itself in snow and every few yards had to be pried loose. Constantly we slipped and stumbled on the ice. When we got to the foot of the bank at the far side we were weak with exertion and damp with sweat despite the chilling temperature. John came down to help us but even then our combined efforts were insufficient to drag the accursed sled up that slope. I caught sight of a Red soldier—our first—grinning down at us from the redoubt.

"Tavarish," I ejaculated with a pleading gesture toward the stalled pet and followed by two others descended to our rescue.

SOVIET SOLDIER AND OFFICER

At Battalion Headquarters we met the officers of the day, whose uniform differed from that of his men only in that he wore an automatic pistol. He invited us to sit down while he examined the papers we had brought from the Soviet agent in Stockholm. Later several other officers strolled in to look us over. Soldiers brought in glasses of tea, for which, from provisions carried with us, we supplied sugar. We also shared some of our chocolate with them. One said it was the first he had tasted in three years. The battalion medical officer, who spoke German, told me he hoped the coming of Americans to Russia was a foreshadowing of peace.

"We crave peace," he said, "but we will fight on against the whole world until the safety of the revolution is assured. We will not have any more wars made by Rockefellers and Carnegies."

I noticed that the soldiers obeyed orders promptly and snappily, though they did not salute or display any other mark of inequality. When not conversing in line of duty they addressed their officers with friendly familiarity. They were conspicuously polite to us, insisted on helping us with our suitcases, and accepted money only in return for a specific service, rendered not simply as a tip. We stopped about an hour in a cramped low-ceilinged room which was the Battalion Chief's office while he got permission by telephone from the brigade staff to let us proceed.

It was after dark when in a sleigh hired from a peasant we set out on a seven-verst drive to Liksna, a railroad station, whence we were to travel by train to Dvinsk, twenty versts southward. Without incident we reached the station and were met by a shaggy-haired little commissary, all wrapped up in sheepskins, who with many salaams and bows informed us he had been assigned to convoy us. A military train, in which we were authorised to ride, rolled up soon after, and we bundled ourselves and baggage into the nearest box car.

With our locomotive belching forth a geyser of sparks from its wood fuel—wood is the universal fuel in Soviet Russia—we must have offered a good target. However we arrived at Dvinsk an hour later, untouched.

AN EXPENSIVE LIGHT LUNCH

Discovering a buffet in the station, we charged in and demanded food, having eaten nothing since breakfast but tea and chocolate. Three hardboiled eggs, two glasses of tea and three social apple tarts apiece made an acceptable repast, the price of which had the effect of a very strong liquor—280 roubles per person! We had only Tsar roubles which we had purchased in Stockholm at the rate of twenty-five for one dollar. Hence our little feast set us back something over eleven dollars a head!

We were lodged in a comfortable enough room with three beds in a sort of former boarding house run by a couple who had been employed as upper servants in the country house of a great Russian nobleman. They were frankly of the old regime and eyed our Bolshevik commissary with mingled insolence and servility.

Here are a few of the prices we paid for food in Dvinsk—in Tsar roubles: Butter, 700 roubles a pound; eggs, 30 roubles a piece; chickens, 150 roubles a pound; one pancake, 140 roubles; cigarettes, 800 roubles per hundred. Our room cost 100 roubles a day. (A Tsar rouble in normal times was worth 51 cents.)

In the morning we called at division headquarters to obtain a pass entitling to continue our journey. The staff officers and commissaries with whom we dealt were a smart looking lot of young men—cheerful, courteous and businesslike. They were keenly interested how we had crossed the front, but formulated no indiscreet queries about the Lithuanian forces.

Having obtained the requisite papers, we strolled about Dvinsk until train time. The town had the dilapidated aspect typical of French communities in the battle zone. Many of its houses had become skeletons under shellfire. A few Polish shells—the front line was less than a mile from the center of the town—fell near the river while we were wandering about, but otherwise the sector was transquility itself. Bolshevik warfare, generally speaking, is a tame performance compared with the fighting in France.

RAN INTO A BOGEY

We went to the station early and waited the arrival of our train in a stationary sleeping car which housed no less a bogey than the local branch of the extraordinary commission, that fear some counter-revolutionary institution before whom all conspirators are haled. There were four members of the Dvinsk commission, including two women, one of whom regaled me with stories of white atrocities—red stars sliced in the foreheads of Bolshevik prisoners taken by the Whites, arms twisted out of sockets and other horrors.

I told her the same stories were being told of the Bolsheviks by their opponents. "We shoot, although we never torture spies and counter-revolutionists," she retorted indignantly, "but we never harm regular prisoners of war. That can easily be proved by the prisoners themselves."

Our next immediate destination was Rejitsa, the military railhead whence trains ran direct to Moscow. It took us five hours to cover the fifty odd versts thither from Dvinsk, riding in an overcrowded cattle car—overcrowded not only with human beings but with less agreeable subjects of the animal kingdom. Huddled together in a chaotic heap on the muddled floor we managed to sleep away most of the journey.

On our arrival in Rejitsa at 2 o'clock in the morning, we had to roam about the streets in search of an authority competent to pass us on to Moscow. It was even more desolate than Dvinsk. One had the uncanny impression of being in a deserted town peopled only by the inevitable sentinels at their bonfires, an impression which was quickened by the spectacle of a fox slinking along the wooden sidewalk across the street from us.

UNDER ARREST

We finally waked up the Chief of the Extraordinary Commission (repeated contact with that grim organisation did not smooth my worn nerves), and we were coldly informed that we would have to remain in Rejitsa until Moscow gave orders for us to proceed. Meanwhile, we would kindly not try to leave town in any direction, and held ourselves at the disposition of the local authorities—in other words we were under arrest.

The commissary was good enough, however, to get us lodgings as comfortable as Rejitsa afforded. He also informed us we were at liberty to move freely within the communal limits. Within these limits we remained for three monotonous days while at Moscow the Government debated—presumably—whether it was safe to let us come there.

We encountered the Extraordinary Commission in another guise before escaping from Rejitsa, being awakened in the middle of the night by loud hammering on our bedroom door, and the subsequent appearance of a half dozen worthies with revolvers and rifles who demanded our passports. As soon as they realised who we were they retired apologetically. This was the celebrated domiciliary visitation still carried on all over Russia.

At last come the wireless word from the Kremlin that we could be on our way. Escorted by another commissary, and installed in a compartment specially reserved for us, we commenced the final lap of a voyage that had lived one whole month from the date of our departure from Paris. Because it was the final lap we were jubilant despite an unheated train, mere remnants of the canned food we had brought from Kovno and hours without water.

TRAIN SERVICE

The corridors of the car were so jammed with people, we could not possibly get out of our compartment throughout the whole trip. Moreover we felt somewhat piggish inasmuch as in all the other compartments there were from ten to twelve persons, whereas we were only four. The coaches had flat wheels, the locomotive's wooden fuel was insufficient and at every station there was a long halt while all passes were being examined. Despite this we made better time than was expected, thirty-three hours being consumed for the six hundred and sixty versts between Rejitsa and Moscow. Our first view of the city was unimpressive—a scattering of railroad warehouses, freight depots and other banal structures. Nevertheless like Napoleon's grenadiers on the Sapprow Hills we exclaimed, swallowing, the last drop of our last bottle of cognac: "Moscow, Moscow!"

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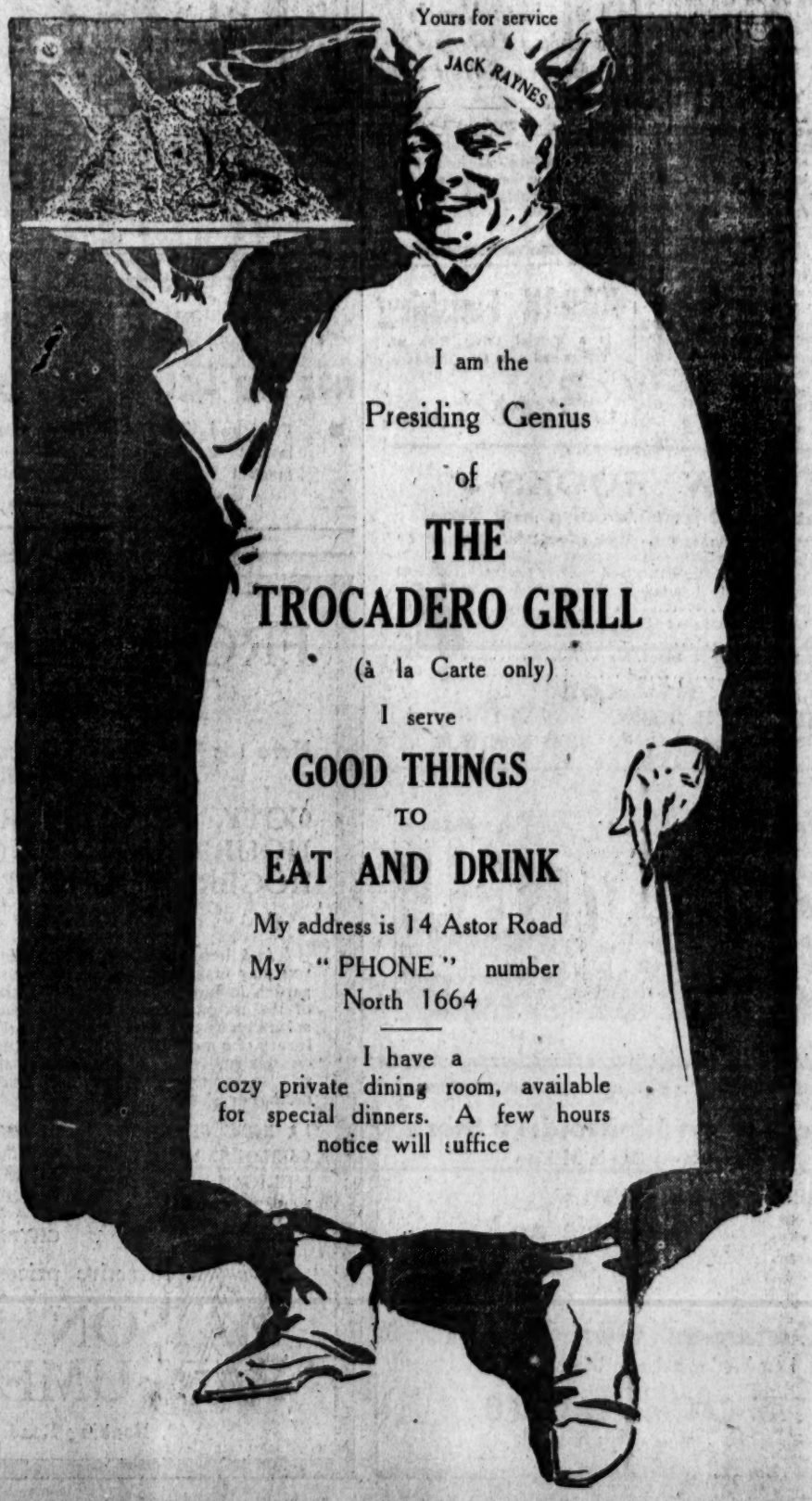

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CHIN WOO GIRLS' ATHLETIC CLUB NEW PLAN HERE

Committee Elected To Form Association At Tea Party Yesterday

MRS. TONG SHAO-YI HEAD

Five Teams Will Launch Membership Campaign Immediately

The Chin Woo Girls' Athletic Association was formally launched at a tea party by officers of the Chin Woo Athletic Association yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel. Officers were elected and plans for a membership campaign among Chinese ladies interested in physical training will start at once.

Mrs. Tang Shao-yi, wife of the South peace delegate, was elected president of the new organisation. Other officers elected were Mrs. Yao Chuan-pen and Miss Chang Chao-han, vice-presidents and Mesdames Nieh Chi-kwei, F. C Tong, Y. D. Shen, C. T. Wang, T. F. Soong, Liao Chung-kai, Ho Shu-hua, Hsu Kwei-lung and Jabin Hsu and the Misses Chang Sian-wen, Chang Shan-soo, Cho Pei-fang, Chai Tse-nan, Huang Yuen-shan, Chen Chin, Tong Pei-lan, Sung Huai-yu, Tang Pao-chuan and Chen Hung-pih, executive committee.

Miss Chen Shih-cho presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Loo Wei-chong, who traced the history and development of the Chin Woo Athletic Association; by Mr. Chen Kung-chi, who presented the plans and introduced the constitution of the new organisation; by Mr. Chen Tsai-cheng who reported on the work of the branches of the association and by Miss Tsai Tse-nan, who spoke on the proposed membership campaign.

The membership committee will be divided into five teams, red, white, yellow, blue and black. The captains of the teams are Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Mrs. F. C. Tong, Mrs. Y. D. Shen, Mrs. C. T. Wang and Miss Chang Chao-han.

Miss Chang Chao-han, who is an American returned student, spoke eloquently on the need of active spirit among Chinese ladies. She said that her sisters have been more or less passive up to the present, but hoped that the Chin Woo Girls' Association, while it would need the co-operation of the main association at the beginning, will become independent of the mother organisation in due course of time.

The new body will have headquarters at the first branch of the Chin Woo Athletic Association, Fu Tuk Lee, North Szechuen Road. Its permanent quarters will be at the Library of the Association, Baikal Road, which is now under construction.

Chinese boxing, fencing, archery, national language, house keeping, hygiene, music, photography, oratory, journalism, drawing, tennis, table tennis, basketball and skating are among the course to be given at the association.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

The Allied Powers propose to withdraw their representatives in Vladivostok. China will also recall Mr. Li Chia-hao to confirm the action of the Allies.

According to a telegram of General Sun Li-chen, Tuchun of Kirin, following negotiations through the Allies, both the Japanese and Czech officers have apologised to China for the Hailar incident and have consented to pay compensation to the injured soldiers.

General Yang Chen-hsin, Tuchun of Sinkiang, reports that a number of Russian troops have sought refuge in his province. He has ordered them to be disarmed and be placed under the supervision of military police.

In view of the attitude of the organisations in the provinces toward the Soviet Government, the Peking authorities propose to order the local authorities to take every precaution and to check any movement which might lead to the disturbance of peace.

The proposal to amalgamate the two Parliaments for the purpose of enacting a permanent Constitution is opposed by a number of influencial persons. It is feared that the plan could not be carried out.

The various Provincial Assemblies are organising with a view to restoring peace to the country. They are now reported to be quite active and a certain Tuchun is expected to lead them.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture and Commerce will hold a conference to discuss regulations for the exportation of raw products to the Allies.

Mr. Lamont has declared that he would welcome China as a member of the new Consortium. The Chiaotung clique has decided to organise a bank for the purpose of joining the consortium. Its aim is to unite the railway system in China.

The gentry and merchants of Kwangtung are vigorously opposed to General Moh Yung-hsin's action in conceding the Districts of Chinlien to Kwangsi. The military authorities in Kwangtung have also expressed their disapproval. The clash between Kwangsi and Kwangtung is again on.

Evans Now Heads Peking Office Of Siems-Carey Firm

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, April 15.—Mr. A. M. Evans has arrived from New York to take charge of the Peking office of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, relieving Mr. D. J. Torrance, who is going home shortly on leave.

KODAK Finishing
is a special thing with us,
Try us and note the difference.
Burr 2 Broadway

WOMAN'S CLUB PLANS TO ISSUE NEW YEAR BOOK

Publication Will Reveal Members Part In Far East Development

What will eventually become the written record of the activities of the American woman in social welfare, musical and art investigation, and literary development in China and the Orient, is being inaugurated in The American Woman's Club Annual, which is to be published for the first time this year by the American Woman's Club of Shanghai. The work is now in course of preparation.

Three thousand women in all parts of the Far East, and the United States are being notified of the publication of the year book and eventually will be included in its composition. The book itself represents the first concerted effort upon the part of the women of any nationality to make permanent the part being played by woman in the development of the Far East.

DEPARTMENTS FORMED

The American Woman's Club has grown and developed from a small gathering of women, composed of some 20 members to an organisation now boasting of more than 500 members. The club, instead of functioning under one unit, has been divided into departments with separate officers and leaders, giving each woman opportunity to center her interest where desired.

Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, now in America on vacation, originated and introduced the departmental idea when president of the club and since that time her theories have been put into practice and now there are music, literary, and philanthropic departments, each holding separate meetings apart from the regular club meetings.

The Music Department during the past year studied British composers and some very interesting and well-arranged programs have been given with Miss Mary McConnell as chairman. Miss McConnell was instrumental in having organised a chorus, made up of members of the club and ably conducted by Professor Zalsman. The chorus holds weekly rehearsals and has some 15 or 20 members.

LADIES STUDY ART

In the Literary Department, the largest section apart from the club, many valuable and worth while lectures and papers have been given during the year. Mrs. J. W. Baldwin is the retiring president and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur will succeed her.

A study of Chinese art, talks on embroideries, jades, porcelains, bronzes, rugs, paintings, and textiles, have comprised the programs and the members have made visits to collections, illustrating their papers. Dr. Arthur Stanley, Dr. J. W. C. Lorden, and Mrs. Florence Ayscough have addressed the department. Their papers will be kept as a permanent record for the club, to appear in the annual.

The Social Service department has been busy during the past year and a philanthropic committee was organised, visiting mill districts, investigating orphanages and assisting the Consular authorities, the Navy Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. C. F. Remer of St. John's University and Mrs. J. B. Sawyer have been the leaders in the work. This department helps to meet the many peculiar needs of Shanghai and includes work done for thousands of American sailors and soldiers who have visited here and work for the Russian refugees.

MANY SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

In the Social Department there have been many social functions superintended. The annual Christmas party was given, at which more than 150 children were present, in addition to several tea dances being held, receptions for prominent persons visiting Shanghai, entertainmen - for refugees, and a series of bridge parties held at the Columbia Country Club. All funds derived from the tea dances and bridge parties were devoted partially to the permanent equipment fund and relief work.

It has been decided by the members that an American Woman's Club Annual would be a vital and necessary publication in linking up the interests of the American women in China.

The book will have a heavy sepia art cover and contain some 250 pages and a dozen or more choice, full page photographic reproductions, as illustrative material. This is the first attempt of the club to report its year's work and each department has been given ample space to record their duties. The Literary Department alone is a rare library on Chinese art, paintings, textiles and embroideries.

A competent staff has been engaged to supervise and edit the Annual and includes: Mrs. Arthur Rugh, editor-in-chief; Mrs. G. B. Fryer, associate editor; Mrs. E. Dadisman, treasurer; an editorial staff of Mrs. F. D. Drake, music editor; Mrs. A.J. Heald, art editor; Mrs. R.E. Lunkley, social service editor; Mrs. Robert Lang, social editor, and Miss Margaret Powell, literary editor.

The business department consists of Mrs. W.H. Lacy, Mrs. C.D. Giauque, Mrs. J.M. Rogers, Mrs. H.K. Wright, subscriptions; Mrs. Percy Bryant, Mrs. B.A. Roberts, Miss G.N. Oldroyd, publication; Mrs. L.K. Little, Mrs. R.W. Squires, and Mrs. J.H. Black, advertising.

A DELIGHT TO APPETITE

We draw upon practically every region in the world for the finest foods produced to place upon your table.

That we have succeeded in helping you delight your folks and your friends with the world's choicest delicacies is proved by the constantly widening circle of our patrons.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NEW BOOKS
Just arrived from America and Paris

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition)	30.00
The New Supreme Webster's Dictionary (Full Leather)	3.00
English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary (By M. Galoninsky)	7.00
Cassell's New Dictionary of French-English and English-French	3.00
Peking Dust (By Ellen N. Lamatte)	2.25
French Newspapers	0.10

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111 Szechuen Road Shanghai 周茲康西書莊

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Here are the names of the makers—Artists every one!
COTY, PIVER, RIGAUD, HOUBIGANT, GUERLAIN, ROGER, GALLET AND OTHERS.
And here are the exquisite odors from which you may make your choice. Some suggest a rose garden in June; others a bed of Violets by the light of the moon. Some bring to mind the subtle spiced breezes of the Far East; others languor and luxury of a marbled harem. In bottles of marvelous design, lying on satin beds, these perfumes will make the ideal gift for sweetheart, wife, mother or sister.

LA ROSE FRANCE	AMBRE ANTIQUE
QUELQUES-VIOLETTES	QUELQUE FLEURS
L'ORIGAN	LILAS BLANE
DOLCE MIA IDEAL	COEUR DE JEANNETTE
FLIRT L'OR	CHYPRE

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271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques
Benevolent Fund Ticket
First Prize $50,000.00
Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.
To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on May 2nd, 1920
One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.
Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00
Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.
The Chinese Benevolent Association

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SEND
Then call up the
CHINA EXPRESS COMPANY
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Freights or parcels booked through S. N. R., T. P. R., Lunghai Railway, Peking-Hankow, etc.
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We are the official Agents of the American Express Co., Shanghai. Head Office: 207-211 Boundary Road, Shanghai, (Opposite the Railway Station). Telephone North 2180 and 1612.
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For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$560 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 445
North China	Tls. 160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 185 S.
Yangtsze	$235 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 28 B.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$188
Hongkong Fire ..	$295 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$205 B.
Indo-China Pref. .	$90
"Shell"	215/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 52½ B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 84½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20 B.
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 153 Sa.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 131
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 27¾
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 135
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 82 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 63½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 61½ B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 14 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 720
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 305
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 400
Kungyik	Tls. 70
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 47½
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 182
Green Island	Tls. 6.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 17 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 75 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Licwellyn	$86
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 87½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.20 S.
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1.80 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.65 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½ B.
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 13½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3.60 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5¼
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 12 B.
Padang	Tls. 7½ B.
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 3½ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.70
Senawang	Tls. 5¼ B.
Shanghai Kiebang .	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 9½ B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.40 B.
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80 S.
Tebong	Tls. 15½ S.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5½ S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber .	Tls. 330
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 74
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 100 B.

B. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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THE MANAGEMENT.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 17, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 6/2 = Tls. 3.24
@ exch. 73.5 = Mex. $4.39
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 122¼ = Tls. 0.82
@ 73.8 = Mex. $1.11
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.5325
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 188
Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111
Copper Cash 998 per tael. ... 111
Native Interest ..... Tls. 05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 67¾ d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. —
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.96½

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 6/2
London ..... Demand 6/2¾
India ..... T.T. 267
Paris ..... T.T. 1975
Paris ..... Demand 1978
New York ..... T.T. 122
New York ..... Demand 122¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 72½
Japan ..... T.T. 37¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 314½
Singapore ..... T.T. 37½

Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 6/4½
London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 6/6½
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 6/6¾
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 6/7¾
London .....6 m/s. Docy. 6/8
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 2155
New York ....o/d. Docy. 126
New York..4 m/s. Docy. 132¾

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 5,500 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $2.28

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 12,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $1.13

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100 Old Roubles $1.60
„ 100 New „ $1.05
Selling: 100 Old „ $1.70
„ 100 New „ $1.15

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 2.44 @ 7/4¼ £1
„ 1 @ 2168 Fr. 24.10
„ 0.64 @ 141¼ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 32½ Yen. 3.43
„ 1 @ 314½ Rs. 3.50
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
„ 1 @ — Roubles —

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated April 16:

With the fall in Exchange on London there has been a lively interest in all Rubber Stocks, and shares have advanced appreciably.

Cottons and other Stocks generally are inactive.

Sterling Quotation.—The T.T. Rate on London today is 6/3 (official).

300,000 Babies Die Every Year

Unnecessarily! Three hundred thousand babies in this country alone die unnecessarily every year.

Isn't it the duty of parents to safeguard their little children?

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The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
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Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, April 17, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Chemors Tls. 0.90
Consolidated Tls. 2.80 CD.
Java Consolidated Tls. 13.50
S'hai Pahang Tls. 1.10
Tebong Tls. 15.00
Telephones Tls. 74.00
S'hai Docks Tls. 133.00 June
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.75
S'hai Lands Tls. 62.00
Bukits Tls. 1.80
Chengs Tls. 1.50
Almas Tls. 6.50
Chempedak Tls. 5.00
Butes Tls. 0.65

UNOFFICIAL
Kotas Tls. 5.25
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 49.00 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 70.50 June

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated April 16:

White Silk.—The market rules quiet stocks practically exhausted except for American sorts.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Gold Winding Mill 1 and 2 Tls. 915 av. Black Horse 1, 2, 3, Tls. 890 av.

Haining Filature.—Black Horse 1, 2, 3, Tls. 880 av. Kung Kee Mark, 1, Tls. 830.

Tsatlee New Style.—C. Y. M. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 945 av.

Steam Filatures.—Some business is reported at current rates.

Yellow Silk.—There has been a fair business with stocks now very small.

Mienyangs.—S. T. 1, 2, 3, Tls. 545 av.

Mienchews Tls. 410, Tls. 420. Koobuns Tls. 420.. Lai Voo Tls. 545.

Tussah Filature 8 coc.—A small business is reported at Tls. 10 decline. Best Grades Tls. 500 av.

HONMA HOSPITAL
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Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
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Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	Mar.
Alma	23,000	20,700
Amherst	2,211	3,297
Anglo-Dutch ..	92,000	99,000
Anglo-Java ...	203,200	212,400
Ayer Tawah ...	29,846	32,170
Batu Anam ...	26,058	23,566
Bukit Toh-Alang.	12,400	9,000
Bute	17,200	17,800
Chempedak ...	11,700	10,000
Chemor	22,422	24,918
Cheng	16,012	13,025
Consolidated ..	52,306	
Dominion	40,032	37,500
Gula Kalumpong	136,000	120,000
Java Consolidated	79,800	84,200
Kamunting	25,176	
Kapala	—	9,592
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	9,850	
Kota Bahroe ..	37,807	39,580
Kroewoek	54,700	57,500
Langkat	62,199	57,430
Padang	15,000	
Permata	6,922	5,538
Pengkalan ...	—	...
Repah	11,600	13,000
Samagaga	23,200	18,900
Semambu	18,698	17,004
Senawang	14,557	15,392
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	13,770	13,827
Shanghai-Kelantan	17,750	17,869
Shanghai-Pahang	14,742	19,436
Shanghai-Klebang	12,459	10,662
Shanghai-Sumatra	58,130	58,450
Sua Manggis ..	—	—
Sungala	7,964	7,360
Sungei Duri ...	27,981	27,123
Taiping	9,000	9,510
Tanah Merah ..	27,400	21,600
Tebong	85,000	75,000
Ulobri	4,856	5,725
Ziangbe	64,900	69,500

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Who is carrying your death risk?
Is it your family,
or
A Life Assurance Office?
Why not let the China Mutual carry it?
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ARE you interested in the Salt Business? Have you heard about the Chiu Ta Salt Refining Company of Tientsin? It is the

LARGEST SALT REFINERY IN THE FAR EAST and the only one of its kind.

WE manufacture different grades of Refined Salt for DOMESTIC purposes as well as for EXPORT. If you have any idea of buying a large quantity of salt, it will pay you to make inquiries from us.

CHIU TA SALT REFINING CO.
TIENTSIN
Telegram No. 2639: Cables: "CHIUTA TIENTSIN"

Business and Official Notices
(Continued from Page 24)

NOTICE

We made a declaration in The China Press of the 3rd instant, regarding the loss and nullification of a Bank order, No. 267, issued by the Dong Sung Bank, (同姓銀號) for Taels 4213.6.12, due on 15th day of 2nd moon.

We hereby again notify the public not to negotiate the said order, as the full amount was received from the said Bank.

YUEN TAI BANK,
裕泰莊啟
Shanghai, April 16, 1920.
29030

READY SHORTLY
New Edition of
Dingle's New Map of China
(in English and Chinese)

This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.

Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071
Far Eastern Geographical Establishment
No. 6 Klukiang Road, Shanghai
29029

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

In compliance with Italian Law it is hereby made known that on the 18th February, 1920 at the Italian Consulate, at Tientsin, in the presence of H.I.M's Consul, has been registered the limited liability Company named "SINO-ITALIAN BANK" with fully paid up capital of Italian Lire Gold: 4,000,000 and Chinese Dollars 1,200,000.

The Bank has its Head Office in Tientsin and Branch Offices at Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Harbin. Its object is that of undertaking and carrying on all kinds of general banking operations, proper to similar banking Firms in Italy and China.

President of the Board of Directors: H. E. Shu Shih Ying.

Assistant President: H. E. Comm. Lionello Scelsi.

All positions in the Bank are to be filled in equal proportion by Italians and Chinese and it is also provided in the Statutes that all documents have to be signed jointly by one Official appoined by the Italian shareholders and one appointed by the Chinese.

28996

SAEY TAI

Has just received a shipment of new season goods for the Spring and Summer. Highest grade material and perfect fit of clothes guaranteed. An inspection is cordially invited.

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Reliable Japanese woman for sewing and washing.

Apply
"VANCOUVER LODGE"
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27740

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28276

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delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Tel. C. 2768
PROF. I. K. SETO
TURKISH-BATH
and
Massage Establishment
Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.
Practised 15 years in U.S.A.
Practised 3 years in Shanghai

OFFICE MAN

An American firm wishes to secure a young man with office experience, executive ability and initiative, to eventually take charge of its local office. Good opportunity for advancement to the right man. Write, stating past experience and salary expected, to Box No. 582, THE CHINA PRESS.

29043.

Mow Woo Cheong Oil Mill
茂和昌油廠
ZAU KIA DOO, SHANGHAI.

We beg to announce that we are specialists in the sale of Ground-nut Oil and Ground-nut Cake of the best qualities, which are produced, by our expert methods, from first-class unshelled ground-nuts. Your patronage will be cordially welcomed and all orders promptly executed.

Head Wholesale and Business Offices: 1 Tientsin Road, Shanghai: Phone C. 3575.
28785

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Cental 736
27310

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1135

Dr. OKS, M.D.
SPECIALIST
for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C.1801
28917

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4068.

H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

SWEETMEAT CASTLE
16 Nanking Road — Entrance: Szechuen Road

CITRONNADE
Replaces in every way the use of FRESH LEMONS—Convenient—Economical, in Jars of 2 sections, containing
OIL & JUICE of Lemons

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Pukst'
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Poudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.. $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,988.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1915.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 12 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) ..... H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $91,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Wang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
*32 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris
India	Sanches
Bombay	Santiago
Calcutta	Puerto Plata
Rangoon	
Japan	Panama
Yokohama	Panama
Kobe	Colon
Java	
Batavia	
Soerabaya	

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
Belgium	Maracaibo
Antwerp	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juar
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	Russia
Santos	Moscow
Sao Paulo	Petrograd
Chile	South Africa
Santiago	Cape Town
Valparaiso	Trinidad
Ponce	Port of Spain
Porto Rico	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

T. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zau, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoh
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.
Commercial Credits established.
Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.
Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 750,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. 3.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkong	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 THE BUND
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1325

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920 SUBSCRIPTION DATE EXTENDED

By cable advice from Rome, we are informed that the period of subscription to the Italian Government Bonds has again been extended and will now expire on April 25th.

We feel sure there are still many Italians as well as people of other nationalities in this locality who should subscribe to this Loan, and we wish to call to the attention of all that the time is getting short.

The Bonds are free from all taxes, both present and future, are being sold at the issue price of Lire 87.50 per Lire 100 and yield 5% interest on the par value, which is 5.71% on on the issue price.

An investment of about Tls. 3,200 will yield, at the present rate of exchange, an annual income of lire 5,000.

The rate of exchange is the most favorable now of any time since the subscription started.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO		SEATTLE
PARIS	TOKYO	YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

As a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

We shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

Your business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen, General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 13, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	12-14
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	12-14
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	,,	none
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-24
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Quail	,,	20-22
Snipe	,,	12-18
Teal	,,	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	60-65
Woodcock	each	35-45
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Plover	each	10-15
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	25-35
Oranges	per lb.	12-16
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	12-14
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-30
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-16
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	,,	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	,,	12-14
Parsnips	per bunch	3-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$4.00-4.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$3.80
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.50
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.50
Rice	200 lb.	$8.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies per bottle		20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.00
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.60-$4.00

F. J. W. Melville.
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed ,, 150,000,000
Capital paid up.... ,, 75,000,000
Reserve ..... ,, 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pennotte

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74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris.
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Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

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G. LION,
Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

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Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
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Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

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LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

ELEVEN-YEAR OLD GIRL IS SOLD AS BRIDE BY MOTHER

N. Y. Missionary Declares Foster Parent Did Not Intend Chinese Buyer To Keep Her

Binghamton, March 3.—The case of the alleged sale for $700 of eleven-year-old Anna Chin Wore to David Lee Nong, Chop Suey restaurant proprietor here, by the child's white foster-mother, Mrs. Marie Chin Wore, was intensified today by the testimony of Miss Mary E. Banta, Chinatown missionary of the New York Church of All Nations.

Although Miss Banta says there is much that cannot be revealed now, she charged that when the foster-mother is alleged to have sold the girl last September she intended the sale should be good for only a few weeks, after which the child's disappearance was to be arranged for.

Miss Banta says she can prove that when the child ran away, a few weeks ago, it was with the foster-mother's knowledge, and that arrangements had been made by Mrs. Wore that the child should be met in New York by a Chinaman who was to keep her in hiding.

The girl never saw her husband before the wedding day, Miss Banta asserts, for Mrs. Wore brought her to Binghamton that day, all preparations for the ceremony having been made. The intimation that the girl should become the wife of Nong, given to a Judge and a clergyman here, was false, Miss Banta declares.

From Miss Banta's statement Mrs. Wore is alleged to have taken two other children, in addition to Anna, in 1915, but was obliged by the authorities to relinquish the other two.

Mrs. Wore, in jail here on an abduction charge, says she was forced by a powerful secret "opium ring" to sell the child, and that she has telegrams from Nong ordering her to bring the girl to him. "They threaten me," she declared. Her attorney, Harry J. Hennessey, says he has the telegrams.

Federal agents are looking into the charges that a secret Chinese drug combine is at work.

Steps have been taken for the annulment of Mrs. Wore's adoption of the child, and of the marriage. Investigation by Dr. John Henry, director of the East Side Parish House of the New York Church of all Nations, shows the girl was adopted by Mrs. Wore a few days after she had been left, less than a week old, at the New York Foundling Hospital. She was listed on the institution's records as the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Michaelson.

NEW VACCINE TO FIGHT PNEUMONIA

United States Public Health Service Encouraged By Tests

MORE MONKEYS NEEDED

Shortage Of Animals Retards The Work—Limitations Of Serums

New York, Tebruary 29.—The United States Public Health Service is experimenting with monkeys in the City's Research Laboratory, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, for the purpose of establishing definitely the value of vaccine in the prevention of pneumonia and of serum in its cure.

The research work, in which 200 monkeys already have been used, began in Washington in March of last year in order to follow up remarkable results obtained in some of the army camps in the use of vaccine against pneumonia, which in the last two years has caused more deaths than any infectious desease. The experiments were started in the Army Medical School in Washington by Major Russell L. Cecil and Dr. Francis C. Blake, now of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. Both reported encouraging results to the New York County Medical Society and gave figures on the use of the vaccine at Camps Upton and Wheeler, indicating great value in the vaccine. Dr. Cecil is continuing the experiments with G. I. Steffen a bacteriologist, for the United States Public Health Service. The work will continue for a year or more before the research is considered complete.

MONKEY SCARCITY

The experiments are progressing slowly at present because of the scarcity of Philippine monkeys. There are so few in this country at present for medical work that they command a price of $20 apiece. Louis Ruhe, an animal dealer, who recently brought in a shipload of 700 monkeys from India, said it was difficult to import the animals because freight shipping from the Orient was so brisk that ship owners would not allow space to animal importers, and because it was necessary to send men to India or the Philippines to look after the health of each cargo of monkeys.

Dr. Cecil who stated in a report to the New York County Medical Society last week that the pneumonia rate at Camp Wheeler among the unvaccinated soldiers was twenty times the rate for the vaccinated, has finished the experimentation on monkeys with Type I of pneumonia. These experiments are held to indicate that the vaccine gives protection against this type of pneumonia, and that the serum given in time, cures it. The vaccine is an extract made from dead pneumonococcus germs. The serum is taken from the blood of a horse inoculated with the germs. The theory is that the vaccine stimulates protective action in the blood of the human being to prevent the disease, while the serum contains an agency developed in the blood of the horse for combatting the disease, which agency aids in the battle which the human system makes against the disease after it had obtained a start.

A long series of preliminary experiments were made at the Army Medical School in Washington, which proves that pneumonia ran a course in the Philippine monkey of almost exactly the same nature as in man. After that monkeys were used in sets of two. The pneumonia germs of Type 1 were shot into the throats of one vaccinated and one unvaccinated monkey, the unvaccinated one being used as a "control." The unvaccinated monkey, it was reported invariably got pneumonia and died from it. The vaccinated monkeys contracted the disease, but in a mild form, and soon recovered.

Large doses of vaccine have been used in the experiments in this city with more favorable results. Six sets of monkeys have been inoculated with the germs here. The unvaccinated monkey has died each time while the monkey vaccinated with the larger dose has not contracted the disease at all.

Experiments are now beginning in the use of Type II of pneumonia, which is in four types. The year or more of experimenting is to include the use of vaccines against each type and combinations of the vaccine against all the types. The advocates of the vaccine believe its value has been established in the army camps against the first three types, but less is known about the so-called fourth type, which is thought to comprehend several groups of pneumonococcus and other infections.

INOCULATED MONKEYS SAVED

Other experiments were made in the cure of monkeys inoculated with Type I. They were given hypodermic injections of serum twice a day until their temperature had become normal. Uniform success was reported in saving the inoculated monkeys by this method.

The results from the use of vaccine at Camp Wheeler were similar to those obtained in the Y. M. C. A. in this city during the epidemic a year ago, which reported that of 287 persons treated with the vaccine developed by Dr. Ellis Bonime in this city, only three developed influenza or pneumonia, while of 217 Y. M. C. A. workers who were not vaccinated, 45 contracted influenza or pneumonia. Dr. Cecil in a report on the results at Camp Upton said:

"The final figures showed only 17 cases of pneumonia of all types occurring among 12,519 men who received vaccine; whereas, among unvaccinated troops during the same period there was a total of 173 cases of pneumonia of all types. For the ten weeks which the men were under observation, the pneumonia death rate for vaccinated troops was only 83 per thousand; for the unvaccinated it was 12.8.

"Altogether 13,460 men, or about 30 percent of the entire strength of Camp Wheeler, was vaccinated against pneumonia with pneumococcus lipovaccine. Both the local and general reactions produced by the vaccine were mild. Only 17 percent of those who received the vaccine were sufficiently affected to receive hospital care. None of these were seriously ill and a majority of them returned to duty in two or three days after admission."

The limitations of the vaccine and some of the difficulties in bringing it into general use were stated as follows:

"One of the chief difficulties which we encounter in fighting against pneumonia is the variety of types of pneumonia which are encountered. Even if streptococcus, influenza and other rare forms are eliminated for the reason that they are not often seen in civil life, the pneumococcus itself occurs in such a variety of types that it is difficult to prepare a vaccine capable of protecting agaist all of them. If Type IV pneumococcus were a fixed type similar to Types I, II and III, this difficulty could be obviated. But Type IV pneumococcus is simply a name given to a large group of pneumococci which appear to be entirely independent of each other and which give no mutual protection.

"Pneumonia rarely occurs as an epidemic scourge like smallpox, so there would be difficulty in having vaccination against pneumonia made compulsory. People do not fear the disease and are, therefore, unwilling to submit to the inconvenience of being vaccinated. Unless vaccination against pneumonia is practically compulsory, it will be very difficult to get a large number of candidates in civilian communities."

ITALIANS APPROVE U.S. CREDIT POLICY

Food Minister And Economic Writer Defend Refusal Of New European Loans

Rome, Feb. 29.—The Marquis Dejosannes, the editor of The Economista, a leading financial review, examining the situation in Europe and the attitude of the United States, says:

"The American Government, faithful to the policy of liberty which it has always followed, refuses to intervene financially in European affairs either with a view to lowering exchange or opening new Federal credits. It wishes to make Europe understand that, after the expenditure and waste of the war, Europe must work intensely to reconstruct its finances and augment production, thereby diminishing the demand for American exports and increasing its own exports.

"The American Government also admonishes American industries to adapt themselves, after the high profits of the war, to the risk of damage from diminished exportation and from the crisis of over-production.

"Taking this courageous and sincere line, which is logical, with a clear vision of realities is a healthy program aiming to protect the interests of the States which are debtors of America, since it would be only too easy for these States to swamp themselves in new debts with the object of reducing exchange, which would only serve further to burden taxpayers with additional interest.

"America certainly will have a crisis of over-production, which will serve to reduce the enormous prices she has asked and is still asking from Europe."

Amusements

Farewell Performance

Apollo Theatre

Wednesday, April 21st
at 9.15. .m. Sharp
The Jewish Dramatic Operette Company
ill stage the well-known play.

"The Slaughter"

(Die Schite)
By James Gordon
Told in Four Acts.
The Farewell Performance
Admission $3, $2, $1.

Lyceum Theatre

SHANGHAI
NIGHTLY 9-15

The Great English Actress
MARIE TEMPEST
In association with
GRAHAM BROWNE
and World-Tour Company
In a Repertoire of
Famous "Tempest" Comedies.

This week:—
Monday and Tuesday,
Hubert Henry Davis great indictment
OUTCAST

Wednesday and Thursday,
Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy,
MARY GOES FIRST

Friday and Saturday,
Anthony Wharton's Comedy,
VT THE BARN

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S
POPULAR PRICES
Reserved Seats $3
Pit $2, Gallery $1
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TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Woochang Road.

NEW PROGRAMME
for
18th, 19th, 20th and 21st
"Elmo The Mighty"
5th and 6th Episodes.
ALSO
Japanese Drama
ADMISSION PRICE
50 cts. 30 cts. 20 cts.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE
April 18th and 19th and Matinee Today
Charlie Chaplin and Mabel Normand
in
"PUNCTURED ROMANCE"

The One and only Chaplin Comedy
Ever Made in Six Parts
On Tuesday, April 20th
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY
"SPORTING LIFE"
SEVEN PARTS
—: POPULAR PRICES :—

THE BRIGHT SPOT IN SHANGHAI

THE CARLTON

DAILY FROM 5 - 7 P.M. DANSANT DAILY FROM 5 - 7 P.M.

RENDEZVOUS D

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of N. Szechuen Rd. Extension and Jukong Rd.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
MARIE WALCAMP
in
"THE RED GLOVE"
Episodes 9th: A leap for life
„ 10th: Out of death's shadow
Wifles in
"THE RECALCITRANT BRIDE"
Matinee Today 3 p.m.
"THE RED GLOVE"
7th and 8th Episodes
Tonight
FLORENCE LA BADIE IN
"WAR AND THE WOMAN"

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME FOR APRIL 18th
and MATINEE TODAY
PRESENTING
ELSIE FERGUSON

in
"THE RISE of JENNIE CUSHING"
SIX PARTS
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE ROUNDERS"
ONE PART

NOTICE

We wish to inform our patrons that from Monday, April, 19th we will present three complete changes of programme each week, changing on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

APOLLO

Tonight April 18th
Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp
LITERATURE AND ART SOCIETY
PRESENTS
The well-known Operette
"ROMEO AND JULIETTE"
(Le Roi S'Amuse)
In Three Acts.
The King—*Mr. Grey*, Juliette—*Mrs. Polyanskaya*, Eglantine—*Mrs. Barzeva*, Romeo—*Mr. Espagnoly*, Colonel—*Mr. Selivanoff*, Leontin—*Mr. Lebedeff*.
Second Act: GREAT BALLET
under the Supervision of *Mrs. S. Belikovitch* and *Variety Entertainment*
The following will take part:
Mrs. Markovskaya, Mrs. Volin, Tuevsky, etc.
Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet
ADMISSION $3, $2 and $1.
Booking at Robinson's.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
OLYMPIC THEATRE

COMMENCING ON FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd.
THE
HUMPHREY BISHOP
COMEDY and OPERATIC CO.
20—STAR ARTISTES—20
New Artistes! *New Settings!*
AND NEW SERIES OF
OPERATIC AND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES
The Company showed to capacity houses at every port, hundreds turned away. Lose no time and Book your seats early.
PRICES $3, $2 & $1.
Booking opens at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
On Friday, April 16th.

APOLLO COMMENCING Thursday, April 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th

NORMA TALMADGE
in Her Latest Select Picture
"THE PROBATION WIFE"
By Angie Ousley Rooser.
No need to tell you who
NORMA TALMADGE
is. You already know her, and love her. But it might be well to remind you of her recent smashing success "DE LUXE ANNIE." In "THE PROBATION WIFE" you will see her as an American Girl. The Norma Talmadge of the screen will be the NORMA TALMADGE of everyday life, and it is a role in which her beauty and personal appeal are more charming than ever.

You must Believe that sometimes a Woman's Love is deeper than the ocean, and she never share it, except—But see the story and learn when!
DON'T MISS IT!!
It's a TALMADGE—SELECT!!

TO-MORROW
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
We present
Miss VIRGINIA PEARSON
in
"IMPOSSIBLE CATHERINE"
with
SHELDON LEWIS
A Dramatic Farce-Comedy by
FRANK S. BERESFORD
A Purposely "IMPOSSIBLE" Story Dealing with "IMPOSSIBLE" Situations with a perfectly "IMPOSSIBLE" Heroine and an "IMPOSSIBLE" Hero.
SEE the Fate of those who interfere with the new Feminists!
SHAKESPEARE'S "KATE" UP-TO-DATE
Makes a screamingly funny Entertainment for all ages!!
Kiddies will yell with delight!!!
Youth of both sexes will deliriously enjoy it!!!
"Pop" and "Mom" will make merry over it!!
"Gran'pa" and "Gran'ma" will emit deep chuckles!!
TODAY at 3 p.m.
Miss JACKIE SAUNDERS
in
"BETTY BE GOOD"
Wouldn't be a bad idea to get here in time, eh?
Prices as Usual
BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ichang, Captain J. S. De Wolf, will leave on Monday, April 19, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Monday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, 2,664 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, April 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain H. Asia, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, April 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFILED & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain J. Cudney, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, April 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Pindelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, April 18, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on Monday, April 19, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SIWRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 20, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thrusday, April 22, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Suma Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on April 27. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on April 29. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Captain H. Mackinon, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hanrik, Captain Andersen, will leave on Sunday, April 18, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangse, Captain J. H. Shearer, will leave on Sunday, April 19, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntoch, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.—The s.s. Kwangping, Captain Budgen, will clear at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, April 20, and leave for the above ports on Wednesday, April 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1114.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chekiang, Captain E. L. Jones, will elave on Thursday, April 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on April 23. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cen. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & Seattle Calling at Victoria B. C. via Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, & Yokohama.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. H. Yamaguchi, will be despatched on April 28. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.—The Steamer Havana Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on May 1. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEW YORK, JAPAN PORTS SAN FRANCISCO PANAMA and NEW YORK.—The Str. Alaska Maru, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 1, at ——— For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telphone Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P. & O. B.I.	Mar. 28	Alacrity	Br. gun-boat
KND	Apr. 1	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
P C.	Apr. 17	Gen. Alava	Am. gun-boat
BXIII	Apr. 10	Hawkins	Br. cruiser
B.N.B.	Mar. 26	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
I. C.	Apr. 1	Monocacy	Am. gun-boat
T.P.D.W.	Apr. 7	Scarab	Br. gunboat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 19	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 20	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 20	—	New York, Boston	Dryden	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 20	—	Seattle	West Ivan	Am.	A. T. Co.
Apr. 20	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Kasson	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 23	—	San Francisco	West Niger	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 24	—	New York	C. of Colombo	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 3	—	New York, Boston	Radnor	Am.	Adl. Line
May 3	—	New York	Tsuyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 3	—	San Francisco	West Elcajon	Am.	Adl. Line
May 4	—	San Francisco	West Inskip	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 4	—	New Orleans	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix
May 4	—	Baltimore v. Panama	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
May 5	—	Los Angeles	West Hemrod	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
May 6	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 7	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
May 8	—	Portland	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
May 10	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 10	—	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	Adl. Line
May 11	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
May 15	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix
May 18	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 19	—	Seattle	West Jester	Am.	A. T. Co.
May 19	—	Baltimore	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 21	—	New York	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. C
May 22	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
May 23	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Cahokia	Am.	S. & Dix
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
May 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 30	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
May 30	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Boro	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 30	—	N. Y. v. Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co
May 30	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 31	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	—	New Orleans	Editor	Am.	S. & Dix
June 5	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 5	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 10	—	Vancouver	Montenate	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 17	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 20	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 20	—	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 20	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 24	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	Kobe	Muttra	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr 28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 19	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21	—	London	Professor	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 21	—	London	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 22	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	4.00	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr. 23	—	Trieste	Innsbruck	Ital.	Lloyd & Co.
Apr. 25	—	London	C. of Norwith	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 25	—	London	Gleniffer	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 26	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	Calcutta	Muttra	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May 5	—	London	Kazembe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 6	—	Liverpool	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	—	A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	—	London	Nore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 13	—	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	—	R'dam, Hamburg	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 15	—	Java	Tjiliwong	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 18	—	London	Novara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 20	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
May 20	—	Liverpool	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 27	—	L'don, A'dam, A'werp	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
June 3	—	L'don, A'dam, H'burg	Nelens	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	Marseilles	Cardillere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June 17	—	L'don, A'ham, A'werp	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 24	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June 30	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 1	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 18	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 18	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 18	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 19	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 19	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 20	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 20	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 20	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 22	noon	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 1	—	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 5	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 18	11.00*	Antung	Henrik	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 18	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 18	—	Chefoo, Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 19	noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 20	11.00*	W'wei, C., N'chwang	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 20	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 20	noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 21	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Apr. 22	noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	—	T'tsin, D'ren, T'tau	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 23	1.30	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Walshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	Wuhu	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 19	D.L.	Wuhu	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 19	noon	Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 19	noon	Hankow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co
Apr. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap	N. K. K.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chongking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails midnight, April 19th.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" .....sails midnight, April 20th.
S.S. "NGANKIN" .....sails midnight, April 21st.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .....sails April 20th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" .....sails April 22, noon.
FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" .....direct April 20th, 11 a.m.
S.S. "SINKIANG" .... Via Amoy, sails April 22nd, noon.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" .....Via Swatow, April 24th, at daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.
FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" .....sails April 24th, at daylight.
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Tel. Nos: Agents.
Passengers: Central No. 401. French Bund.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
Tons Capt. Arrive Leave.
HAVANA MARU ....15,000 S. Imai, April 29 May 1
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.
FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York
*ALASKA MARU ... 15,000 W. Miura, May 30 June 1
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
MANILA MARU .... 20,000 H. Yamaguchi, April 27 April 28
FOR HONGKONG
AFRICA MARU .... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, May 11 May 12
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU ... 3,000 Y. Fukami, April 21 April 23
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
SUMA MARU ..... 2,000 H. Kawaguchi, April 23 April 25
KOHOKU MARU .... 5,000 M. Tsubaki, April 25 April 27
Passage to Europe or America will not be booked at this port
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai. Tel. Nos. C. 4233. 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE Sails about May 10th
S.S. EDMORE Sails about May 22nd
FOR PORTLAND
S.S. COAXET Sails about May 8th
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83. Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 1
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Ecuador	May 29
S.S. Ecuador	June 19	S.S. Colombia	June 26

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER	———	April 23
WEST INSKIP	In port	May 3
EASTERN MERCHANT	May 1	May 29
WEST CADDOA	May 11	———
WEST SELENE	May 8	———

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST KASSON .....April 20
WEST BORO ..... May 20
PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
KOREA MARU ..... May 6, 1920
TENYO MARU ..... May 20, 1920
SHINYO MARU ..... June 20, 1920
FOR HONGKONG
TENYO MARU ..... May 13, 1920
All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
*S.S. "INNBRUCK" about 22nd April
* Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
*S.S. "CHINA" ..... MAY 22nd
S.S. "NILE" ..... MAY 18th
S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 5th
*Will omit Yokohama and Honolulu
†S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" ..... MAY 5th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... MAY 10th
S.S. "NANKING" ..... MAY 23rd
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU.	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 21
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 26

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

WAKASA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. M. Goto,	April 30

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 6
KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 10

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

GENOA MARU	13,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	April 20
TSUYAMA MARU ...	15,000	Capt. O. Sakamoto,	May 3

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	April 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	April 27
KOKURA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	April 30

FOR JAPAN

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Tanaka,	April 20

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Sasaki,	April 21
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	April 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	April 28
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. T. Kusano,	May 1

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Toisawa,	May 30

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 30
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
DELIGHT	April 20	
WEST JESTER	April —	May 19
STANLEY	May 14	June 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 12
WEST IVAN	July 9	Aug. 10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

Via Panama

S. S. "DRYDEN" ..... April 2

S. S. "RADNOR" ..... May 3

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU

S. S. "WEST WIND" ..... April 23

S. S. "WEST ELCAJON" ..... May 3

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN

Will leave Shanghai on or about 17th April

FOR

VANCOUVER

via

Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to

P. A. COX, Agent,

Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.

Tel. Central 181.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 3 h.

fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
11h. 51m.	8ft. 9in.		

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
10	49	11	9

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
4.36 a.m.	6 3 p.m.	5h. 34m.	6h. 27m.	4h. 49m.	7h. 12m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For April 30.00 in.

76.20 mm.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP

via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "NORE" 6th May

S.S. "NOVARA" 18th May

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

DUNERA 12th May

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN

S.S. "MUTTRA" April 27th.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 30th April

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CP OS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	May 8	*Emp. of Russia	Apr. 26
Emp. of Japan	May 29	†Emp. of Japan	May 17
Emp. of Asia	June 5	*Via Manila	
Monteagle	June 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE

Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets

and other information apply to

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Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. New York — GREEN STAR LINE New York

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
West Himrod*	Apr. 25	Elkhorn*	May 11
Duel†	May 22	Brave Couer†	May 15
West Henshaw*	May 30	West Himrod*	May 25
Eastern Trader*	June 6	West Ivis†	May 30

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
West Moreland*	Apr. 30	West Moreland*	May 4
West Hembrie†	April 30	West Hembrie†	May 4
Eurana*	May 15	Eurana*	" 19
Lancaster*	May 30	Lancaster*	June 4
City of Omaha* and Fortnightly	June 15	City of Omaha* and Fortnightly	June 19

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.

L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557.

J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Shipping Items

The M.M. freighter Lieut. de la Tour is expected to arrive at Singapore on April 30 and in Shanghai on May 12.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru was expected to leave Moji for Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru is expected to leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The B. I. s.s. Muttra from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on April 23.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Th C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chinkiang and Singan, bound from Swatow for Wuhu, left Swatow yesterday and is due to pass Woosung on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct on Tuesday at noon.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Vladivostok and Nagasaki tomorrow morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru from Europe, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the C.M. Central Wharf tomorrow afternoon. The Sado sails for Kobe on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara from London, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on April 27 and in Shanghai about May 1.

The R.D. s.s. Melville Dollar arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong Friday evening and will sail for Vancouver tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Nile was expected to leave Honolulu yesterday and is due in Shanghai on May 5.

The Netherland cruisers Hertog Hendrick and Tromp left port yesterday morning.

The U.S.S. General Alava arrived n Shanghai from Cavite yesterday afternoon and is morning off French Bund.

Siccawei Weather Reports

16.—Anticyclone in the Yangtze Valley. The N. depression moves E. towards Hokkaido. A new low center approaches Irkutsk from the W. Fine weather in N. China; overcast or cloudy in our Valley; rainy with fog at places, in the S. Very unsteady breezes with calms everywhere

17.—Cloudy but fine morning with heavy dew. After rising during the night, the barometer inclines to fall again. Light S.S.E. breezes.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	2 —	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2 —		Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	4 —	River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
Dec.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	16 —	Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	25 —		Kanling	Chi.	
Dec.	25 —		Newchow		
Jan.	15 —		Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	21 —	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	5 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb.	15 —	River ports	Tahshuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar.	6 —	Wuhu	Simferopol	Br.	
Mar.	15 —	Japan	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	
Mar.	19 —	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22 —		Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Mar.	22 —	Swatow	Cusco	Ital.	S. & Dix.
Mar.	24 —		Astrakan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Mar.	26 —	Japan	Tungus	Rus.	S. H. & Co.
Apr.	1 —	Tsingtau	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	9 —	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	10 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Apr.	10 —	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	11 —	Liverpool	Ihesus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	12 —	Hankow	Tsesangtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.I. Co.
Apr.	14 —	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	14 —	Hongkong	Andrew Jackson	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	14 —	.....	Palembang	Br.	A.P. Co.
Apr.	14 —	Antung	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	14 —	Tsingtau	Tait	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	15 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	15 —	Foochow	Chunlee	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr.	15 —	Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr.	16 —	Wenchow	Hsean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	16 —	Hongkong	Allinga		
Apr.	16 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Apr.	16 —	Foochow	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	16 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	16 —	Hongkong	Pawlet	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	16 —		C. of Norwich	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	16 —	River ports	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	16 —	River ports	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	16 —	River ports.	Walshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	16 —	River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	16 —	Tientsin	Haimming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	16 —	Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	16 —	Portland	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	16 —	Hongkong	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	17 —	Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Moji	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Hongkong	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	17 —	Japan	Toriu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Apr.	17 —	Chinwangtao	Fusan Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	17 —	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17 —	Tientsin	Siangyang M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	17 —		Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17 —	Japan	Genzan Maru 2	Jap.	M.S.K.
Apr.	17 —	Hongkong	Unkai Maru 2	Jap	M.B.K.
Apr.	17 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Apr.	17 —	Liverpool	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
			Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	17 —	Hongkong	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	17 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17 —	Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Moji	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Hongkong	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	17 —	Japan	Toriu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Apr.	17 —	Chinwangtao	Fusan Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	17 —	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Klangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr.	17 —	Tientsin	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17 —		Genzan Maru 2	Jap.	M.S.K.
Apr.	17 —	Japan	Unkai Maru 2	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr.	17 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	16 —	Hongkong	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Cavite	U.S.S. Gen. Alava		
Apr.	17 —	Liverpool	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	17 —	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Cruise	Tromp	Dut.	
Apr.	17 —	Cruise	Hertog Hendrik	Dut.	
Apr.	17 —	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	17 —	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Wuhu	Yueyingwa	Chi.	M. & Co.
Apr.	17 —	Saigon	West Secovia	Am.	S. & Dix.
Apr.	17 —	Hankow	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
Apr.	17 —	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Apr.	17 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Vessels Due

Andre Lebon,	*Japan*	Apr. 21
Chekiang,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 18
Chenan,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 22
Chungking,	*Hankow*	Apr. 23
Colombia,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 24
Chinkiang,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 19
Delight,	*Seattle*	Apr. 20
Fengtien,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 18
Feiching,	*Foochow*	Apr. 19
Hangsang,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 19
Hsinpeking,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 18
Hwahlee,	*Hankow*	Apr. 21
Hsinfung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 22
Hsinkong,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 21
Kobe Maru,	*Dairen*	Apr. 22
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	Apr. 20
Kiangteen,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 20
Kumano Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 18
Kiangwah,	*Hankow*	Apr. 24
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 23
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	Apr. 25
Luenho,	*Hankow*	Apr. 24
Luenyi,	*Hankow*	Apr. 18
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 22
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	Apr. 21
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	Apr. 19
Sinkiang,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 19
Sado Maru,	*London*	Apr. 19
Shengking,	*Hankow*	Apr. 22
Simbirsk,	*Vladivostok*	Apr. 19
Suiyang,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 24
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 25
Suiwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 25
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 26
Tatung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 25
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 18
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 21
Woosung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 19
Wakanoura Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 22
Walshing,	*Hankow*	Apr. 26
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 26
Yingchow,	*Tsingtau*	Apr. 22
Yawata Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 21
Yokohama Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 19

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the Blue Funnel s.s. Rhesus will leave the Customs Jetty at 8:30 a.m.

Tuesday, April 20, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mail on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Wednesday, April 21, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Friday, April 23, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12:30 p.m.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Apr. 24

For Europe

Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Apr. 23

For United Kingdom

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Apr. 20

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 20

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Apr. 25

From Europe

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Apr. 19

From Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 19

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Stanley Dollar ..... Mar. 1
Tenyo Maru ..... Mar. 1
West Sequana ..... Mar. 1
Ecuador ..... Mar. 2
West Harts ..... Mar. 2
Nanking ..... Mar. 3
China ..... Mar. 31
Shinyo Maru ..... Apr. 4
West Ira ..... Apr. 5
Satanta ..... Apr. 6

For Tacoma

Africa Maru ..... Mar. 1
Abercos ..... Mar. 2

For Seattle

Wheatland Montana .. Mar. 1
Fushimi Maru ..... Mar. 2
Tajima Maru ..... Apr.
Elkton ..... Apr.
Milkesan Maru ..... Apr.
Hwahwu ..... Apr.
Katori Maru ..... Apr. 1

For Portland

Abercos ..... Mar. 2

For Vancouver

Empress of Russia .. Mar. 1
Empress of Japan .... Apr. 1
Montcalm ..... Apr.
Empress of Asia .... Apr. 11

For New York

Tottori Maru ..... Mar. 1
Melville Dollar ..... Mar. 1
Toyohashi Maru ..... Mar. 2
Winyah ..... Apr.
Gaelic Prince ..... Apr.
Amur Maru ..... Apr.

For London etc.

Shidzuoka Maru .... Mar. 1
Pembrokeshire ..... Mar. 1
Ilyson ..... Mar. 3
Banca ..... Apr. 1
Kaga Maru ..... Apr.
Andes Maru ..... Apr.
Knight Companion .. Apr.
Eurypylus ..... Apr.
Khiva ..... Apr. 1

For Liverpool

Hector ..... Mar. 1

For Sabang (Netherland)

Scotland Maru ..... Apr.

For Copenhagen

Chile ..... Mar. 2

For Hamburg

Dakar Maru ..... Apr.

For Marseilles

Paul Lecat ..... Apr.

For Trieste

Pilsna ..... Mar. 2

For Bombay

Dunera ..... Mar. 1
Dilwara ..... Apr. 1

For Calcutta

Japan ..... Mar. 1
Madras ..... Mar. 2
Gregory Apcar ..... Apr.

For Saigon

West Irmo ..... Mar. 2
Hwahjah ..... Apr. 1

For Java

Tjibodas ..... Apr.

For Sydney

Hwahping ..... Apr.

Passengers Departed

Per N.C. s.s. Tatung for Hankow: Messrs. R. G. Abbott, N. W. Viloidaki, Miss L. Dahl, Dr. Josephine Lawney.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Tsingtau: Mr. Shearer.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Hongkong: Messrs. Wilcox, Beechain, M. A. Kees, D. A. MacMillian, R. H. Ritter, R. L. Hamleton, A. F. Grossbeck, L. M. Perpetuo, V. A. dos Remedios, Markley, Kimberlin, A. P. Zuzarte; for Canton: Mr. S. Kaneko.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. Stopford, Mrs. S. Satow and infant; for Chefoo: Messrs. A. N. Szigetvary, C. T. Cook; for Tientsin: Miss N. Buchanan, Messrs. C. Cammiade, W. H. Clark, Patterson, E.Fielden, David Gunn, D. Klein.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming for Tientsin: Miss A. G. Adams.

Per C.M. s.s. Toonan for Newchwang: Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Pettersen.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwanglee for Hongkong: Mr. F. P. C. da Costa; for Canton: Mr. H. Geffers.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Wallace.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Collins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Holto, Miss Holto, Mr. and Mrs. Tuson, Captains Tucker, Sbissiter.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Capt. Andelret, Lt. de Banlamy, Mrs. Boyack and 6 children, Mr. H. Tjomsland.

Per. N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan: Mrs. R. Marinitch, Mrs. O. Marinitch, Mrs. H. Speransky, Messrs. C. Mandell, N. Marinitch, A. Speransky, Bobkoff, Oychinnikoff, K. A. Carstensen, A. Frisenette.

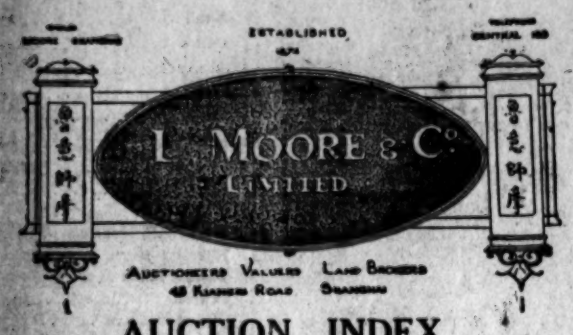
Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, April 19th.—A Select Library of books in upper Salesroom at 4 p.m. Continuing on Tuesday at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 20th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 10 a.m. at Salesrooms.

SATURDAY, April 24th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 26th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Requisites at 100 Route Ferguson.

MONDAY, April 26th.—Superior Household Furniture, etc., at 6 Jinkee Road.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 27th and 28th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects at 550 French Route de Siccawei.

WEDNESDAY, April 28th.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 51 Avenue Road.

FRIDAY, April 30th.—Excellent Household Furniture in the flat in Custom House over Coast Inspector's Office.

SATURDAY, May 1st.—A fine assortment of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

GAGE HATS

The best and most Stylish American Hats
Ladies', Misses' and Children's.
Prices: $2.50 to $12.50
Many have only one to a style
SALE SOON
Watch for date and place

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Jewish Residents

The closing of the work of the Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee at the end of this month, as announced at a meeting held in Mr. Edward Ezra's Office on the 14th instant, necessitates the immediate establishment of a similar organisation for Jewish refugee relief.

A special meeting will therefore be held this coming Sunday, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., in the Jewish School, 43 Whangpoo Road, at which all interested are invited to be present.

29044

LADY

will teach new system of music.

You can read music in one month, guaranteed.

If not money returned.

Apply Room 47
HOTEL DE FRANCE
Hours Between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

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For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

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SELLING OFF

Children's Shoes and Boots any size	$2.95
Gent's Boots	5.95
Ladies' „	6.25
Ladies' Shoes	4.00

The Lion Footwear Manufacturer
23 Nanking Road
(In the premises of I. Cantorovitch)

29058

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders are invited for the supply of one Sampan, length (over all) 29 feet 6 inches, Beam (Maximum) 6 feet, gratings, stern bench, rudder, tiller and iron with leak canopy frame.

Type of Sampan required may be seen aboard H.M.G. Kinsha now at British Naval Buoy.

Tenders should reach my office by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, April 21, 1920.

H. GYLES,
British Naval Agent,
20 The Bund.

29052

DEATH

ROZARIO.—At his residence No. 22 Range Road, on 17th April, Orlando Francisco Rozario. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4:30 p.m. today, the 18th inst., leaving the Church of the Sacred heart at 3:30 p.m. Hongkong, Manila and Japan papers please copy.

29054

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases
is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
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THE CHAMPAGNE MOST FAVOURED
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THE BEST-KNOWN CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD
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MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

UNION CLUB OF CHINA

The Union Club of China will be without quarters in the near future; the Committee would therefore be pleased to hear from anyone having a suitable place to let that could be used for this purpose.

Any information will be gladly received by the Secretary, Union Club of China, Chartered Bank Buildings, 18, The Bund.

28980

LADIES!

Style Magazines
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Price as formerly

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Corner Soochow & Szechuen Roads.
Phone, C. 2683

29002

The Far Eastern Insurance Company, Limited.

The Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held in the Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on Monday, 26th April, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1919, the direction of the Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th April, 1920 to the 26th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the General Manager for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors

W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 9th April, 1920.

28926

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

28979

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
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W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1805)
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SPEEDOMETER
is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

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GREAT REDUCTION:

Owing to the gold exchange, and cheap freight rates, we can offer the following.

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Former price Mex. $1.90 Present price Mex. $0.95

A call will convince you

LEINGYI MERCANTILE CO.
Sewing Machine Dept.,
Cor. Szechuen & Soochow Rds.
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28903

Commercial Bank of China

NOTICE

On and after 13th April 1920 Mr. Fu Siao En, the Managing Director or Mr. H. C. Marshall, the Chief Manager, will sign for and on behalf of this Bank.

By the order of Board of Directors,
FU SIAO EN,
Managing Director.

28966

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 1C

Just arrived per *S. S. Colombia:*

LADIES'
Summer and Spring Hats, fancy and coloured Voiles, Lawns, Batistes and Muslins, Corset and Corset Belts, Bandeau Brassieres, Silk, plain and Fancy Stockings. Marked at very reasonable prices.

I. CANTOROVICH
23 Nanking Road.

29001

Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Tuesday, the 27th April, 1920, at 3.30 p.m., at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. A. WATTTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

29028

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED modern detached house of four or five rooms in French Concession. Advertiser has furnished house of the above description and arrangements can be made for change. Apply to Box 548, THE CHINA PRESS.

29040 A.20.

KULING HOUSE for rent. To let, summer 1920, the old McMurray house, lot 100, rental Tls. 350. Inquire McMurray, 42 Seward Road, or write J. E. Brown, Luchowfu, Anhwei.

28976 A. 23

TO LET, large foreign style residence, including garden, shrubbery, tables, garage, etc. Water and electric light. Situated 17 Arsenal Road, southward of Ste, Catherine's Bridge, about 10 minutes walk from tram line. Visiting hours: 10 a.m. to noon.

28965 A. 18

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises of J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

28761

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer (British) seeks secretarial position. Part or whole day. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 587, THE CHINA PRESS.

29056 A. 18

TRAVELLING-nurse young experienced with babies, good sailor, moderate salary, French Spanish or any foreign family. References. Apply to Box 574, THE CHINA PRESS.

29026 A. 18

PORTUGUESE, with many years experience in life insurance, seeks position in insurance office. Has good knowledge of Chinese language. Fast and accurate at figures and not afraid of hard work. Apply to Box 577, THE CHINA PRESS.

29036 A.20.

SITUATIONS VACANT

HIGH SALARIES paid expert chemists. With growth of manufacturing industry in China there is an increasing demand for trained chemists. We teach Analytical Engineering, Metallaurgical Chemistry, etc. Study in your own home. Write for Catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED a Portuguese who can assume charge of an import and export department. Apply in writing, to Box 586, THE CHINA PRESS.

29053 A. 21

WANTED: Ladies to sell fine line of American toilet articles on commission. For information apply to Box 574, THE CHINA PRESS.

29039 A. 18

WANTED, man with shipping experience to take charge of godown and shipping office of large American Corporation in Shanghai. Reply, stating experience and salary expected, to Box 547, THE CHINA PRESS.

28978

WANTED, one experienced machinery shroff who thoroughly knows local market, and who speaks and reads English. Will pay good salary to right man. Apply to Box 569, THE CHINA PRESS.

29022 A. 18

COMMERCIAL Engineer wanted for Hongkong firm handling agency of large American and British manufacturers. Apply P. O. Box 219, Hongkong, stating qualifications and terms.

29017 A. 21

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. S. HIODO, Veterinary Surgeon, graduated from Tokyo School, No. 22 Suchang Lane, first left lane after crossing Wang Pang Bridge, North Szechuen Road. Tel. N. 2344.

28848

APARTMENTS

TO LET
From April 15th, a furnished frontroom with verandah and bathroom. Apply No. 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. No. 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board - Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board from May 1, in Bubbling Well district large, comfortably furnished room and bathroom, suitable for two bachelors or single occupant. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box No. 571, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET immediately for the Summer, elegantly furnished apartment. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Apply to Box 592, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, something Shanghai always has lacked, a comfortably furnished apartment. Everything new and modern. Suitable for two. Meals served in rooms. Tennis, garage. Apply to Box 591, THE CHINA PRESS.

29062 A. 18

TO LET to quiet couple, parlor, bedroom, bathroom, and verandah in brand-new, American-style house, 35 minutes from Bund. Modern plumbing, central heating, all up-to-date. Apply to Box 551, THE CHINA PRESS.

28988

FOR RENT, room and board, hot and cold water, telephone. Apply 49 Bubbling Well Road.

29046 A.22.

TO LET, one unfurnished attic flat in northern district. Apply to Box 583, THE CHINA PRESS.

29045 A.20.

SMALL pleasant room for gentleman. Newly furnished with good private bath, breakfast if desired. Near Race track. American family. Apply to Box 573, THE CHINA PRESS.

29025 A. 18

WANTED, a few table boarders, good food, good attention. For terms, apply to Box 550, THE CHINA PRESS.

28987 A. 18

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road West 1473.

28946 A.20.

TO LET, furnished house, Western district, large garden, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, all modern convenience, for 5 or 6 months from 1st May. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

28859

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

Godown to rent, centrally located, on monthly tenancy. Possession May 1st, 1920. For particulars, apply to Box 581, THE CHINA PRESS.

29041 A.20.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, small unfurnished house or flat from 1st of May. Must be moderate. Apply to Box 590, THE CHINA PRESS.

29059 A. 21

WANTED by a young American gentleman, small furnished room with board in private American family, western district. References given. Address or phone R. E. Buchanan, American Oriental Banking Corporation.

29032 A. 18

WANTED, room and bath, without board, in private house, French or International settlements. Apply to Box 572, THE CHINA PRESS.

29024 A. 1

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE wanted in western district; preferably unfurnished; not less than five rooms. Long lease preferred. Address or phone Loehr, American Consulate.

29019 A. 18

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: Increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy, convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of uninteresting rules. Begin conversing with first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice. You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French, Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

CHINESE lady, good knowledge of English, would like to teach foreigners who will learn (in their spare time) Mandarin and Shanghai Dialects. Please apply to Box 584, THE CHINA PRESS.

29048 A. 21

LESSONS in French given by a qualified French gentleman; new, easy method. Apply to Box 548, THE CHINA PRESS.

29021

LADY undertakes French, German, English translations, either way. Office or home work. Apply to Box 564, THE CHINA PRESS.

29015 A. 18

LESSONS in English given by a qualified English gentleman, new easy method. Apply 9 Ezra Road, top floor.

28959 A. 18

EXCHANGE AND MART

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

28937

FOR SALE, one complete set of Alexander Hamilton books. Apply to Box 589, THE CHINA PRESS.

29057 A. 18

FOR SALE. Office counter in teak wood in good condition, with brass fittings. Size: 17ft. 9in. by 2ft. 6in. by 3ft. 6in. Apply to No. 6A The Bund, First Floor during office house.

29049 A. 21

FOR SALE, Kohl piano in good order. Appointment for inspection, Telephone West 240.

29051

WANTED to purchase, a steam launch, 26 c.30 feet, about 30 h.p., capable of towing house-boat. State price and full particulars to Box 585, THE CHINA PRESS.

29050 A. 20

WANTED, Overland model 90, two or four-seater, second-hand car. Must be cheap. Apply to Box 580, THE CHINA PRESS. 29042 A.20.

FOR SALE, high-class bedroom suite, with two beds, in perfect condition. Tls. 100. Apply to Box 560, THE CHINA PRESS.

29010 A. 18

FOR SALE, one grey riding pony, 13.1. Quiet, suit lady. Also riding gear, saddle, bridles, rug and summer coatings, etc. Apply to Box 566, THE CHINA PRESS.

29018 A. 18

FOR SALE, two International Savings Society Bonds, 20 and 24 months paid. Accept $270. Apply to Box 563, THE CHINA PRESS.

29014 A. 18

WANTED second-hand course in Pelmanism, price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 565, THE CHINA PRESS.

29016 A. 29

FOR SALE as a going concern, one of the leading Parisian ladies' stores. Good investment. For particulars, please apply to Box 541, THE CHINA PREESS.

28970 A. 18

FOR SALE, one Paige six-cylinder five-seater touring car in good condition. Owner going home. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

28858

HUDSON touring car, newly painted, excellent running condition, good tyres. See this and make an offer. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

28861

Secrets Behind the Scenes in the Grand Opera

Mlle. Amazar, the Pretty Soprano and the Sweetheart of the Russian Baritone, Baklanoff, Tells More of Her Experiences and Observations Among the Singers

By ELVIRA AMAZAR
(In an interview).

IN this series of mine I detailed last Sunday some of the most amusing manifestations of childishness among the great stars of the grand opera stage.

The theme of my sermon this week is "Artistic Temperament," and paraphrasing Mme. —— I might exclaim of it as she did of liberty—"how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

Two most remarkable instances of artistic temperament—with echoes of which Broadway paving stones still ring—are those of which Lillian Nordica and Mary Garden were the heroines.

Nordica—God rest her brave, turbulent soul; she has found peace at last—heard a rumor than Jean de Reszke and Maurice Grau, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, had formed a cabal with the purpose of denying her the kind of roles she wished to sing. Some whispering tongue told her that the roles were to be divided among other singers in the great temple of song.

What would anyone outside of the topsy-turvy land of opera have done in such a case? Investigated the rumor and taken her findings to the manager, of course. Everyone—even a much-tried manager of an opera company—is entitled to a hearing. But the great Nordica did nothing of the kind. She resigned. She took the whole world into her confidence and went on a concert tour. That act practically ended her career in grand opera. Certainly it diminished her vogue in the metropolis.

Mary Garden played her most emotional role, not on the stage, but in the offices of the Manhattan Opera House. She was deep in rehearsals of the exacting role of Salome. For weeks she would not be able to sing because of the exactions the rehearsals imposed upon her time and strength. Meanwhile the public and the subscribers were clamoring for more representations of Thais. Miss Garden had been a superb Thais. Everyone who had heard her in it wished to hear it again, and the public wot not of the demands of rehearsals. Requests came by every mail for more performances of "Thais."

At the regular Sunday conference at the Manhattan Opera House Oscar Hammerstein stated the fact to his business associates. The business associates, who knew little about artistic temperament but much about how to draw a stream of dollars into the box office, said, "If they want 'Thais' let them have 'Thais.'"

"But I told you Miss Garden has all any woman can do to get up in 'Salome' before the opening night," wearily replied Mr. Hammerstein.

"Isn't there anybody else in America who can sing it?"

"Lina Cavalieri sang it in Paris."

"But Mme. Cavalieri is sailing at once for Russia."

"Tell her to postpone her trip."

A hasty telephone was the speedy result of the conference. A summoning of a taxi, and Cavalieri stood before the trustees of the Manhattan Opera House in solemn conclave assembled.

"Yes, gentlemen, I am to sail for Russia the day after to-morrow. But I am willing to cancel my passage to sing 'Thais' for you."

"You are tres amiable, madame." The trustees rose and bowed as one man.

The next morning the newspapers announced that Lina Cavalieri would sing "Thais" while Miss Garden was rehearsing "Salome." Long before the hour for rehearsals Miss Garden appeared at the business office. She granted a brief, pungent interview to each sordid business man present. These, in her opinion, included Oscar Hammerstein.

"I won't have that woman ruin French art by singing 'Thais.' If she sings it I will stop rehearsals of 'Salome' and will cancel my contract." Her eyes blazed; her head shook; her figure quivered.

On the stage the company waited for rehearsals of "Salome." Where was Salome? She was in the office of her attorney, who was drawing up a new contract. The lawyer carried the contract to Mr. Hammerstein, who weekly signed it. "It gives her the earth, but she shall have it," he sighed.

La belle Cavalieri did not sing "Thais." She sang, instead, "Tosca" and Herodiade. She sent a letter to Mary Garden, saying, "I have no wish to hurt the pride nor injure the standing of a fellow artist. Therefore I will not sing 'Thais.'"

The collision between Olive Fremstadt and Johanna Gadski is one of the memorable once of grand opera land. The opera was "Valkyrie." Fremstadt and Gadski were to sing Brunhilde and Sigelinde. Mme. Fremstadt, arriving with little margin for dressing, opened the door of what she expected would be her dressing room, and found Gadski there applying rouge to her cheeks by a handy rabbit's heel.

Mary Garden in Her Temperamental Role of Salome.

Prima Donna Olive Friemstad.

Precedence in the size and convenient location of dressing rooms depends upon the importance of the singer and the part she sings. The person who assigned the dressing rooms for "Valkyrie" thought that the singers and the parts they sung of equal rank. Not so Fremstadt, as you will learn from what followed.

Mme. Fremstadt closed the door. Truth to tell, she slammed it. She dashed to find Signor Gatti Casazza. Twenty minutes remained until the rise of the curtain. Fremstadt consumed seventeen of them in expressing her emotions to the impressario. That German upstart! Why should she be permitted to occupy the dressing room which should have been Fremstadt's? Gatti Casazza spent two minutes in gently explaining to Gadski that a mistake had been made in the assignments and leading her to another room. Fortunately she was made up. One minute remained before the curtain. Fremstadt endeavored to make ready for the scene in sixty seconds. The curtain was held.

An indignant manager said to Fremstadt, "You are the meanest woman in grand opera." To which she is said to have replied, "I always defend my own rights."

Toscanini is ever temperamental. I have heard of a rehearsal at which he flung out angrily at the horn player. He spoke in Italian. The horn player, who was a German, answered in his own tongue.

"Why don't you read your notes?" asked the conductor.

"I am reading my notes," responded the horn player.

Ensued contradictions and profanity in their respective tongues. The horn player left his seat and carried his score to the conductor.

"You see," he said, "I am reading my notes."

"But they are the notes of the second act. We are rehearsing the first act. Look at the stage. Do you not see it is set for the first?"

They glared at each other for a moment. Then Toscanini. The German answered "kamerad" or something equivalent, and the rehearsal continued.

No one who knows the artistic temperament as I do was surprised to learn that the New Orleans Opera Company had lain down its makeup pots, as a striking bricklayer his trowel, and had walked out of the Athenaeum.

Although Impresario Verande had made a gallant attempt to recoup his heavy loss through the burning of the French Opera House, his fingers did not second his efforts. A few bad houses, a little apparent lassitude on the part of the public, and the bassos and baritones, the tenors and sopranos, the mezzos and contraltos struck—even though there was an agreement with the public to finish the season, even though the curtain would rise in a short while on a presentation of Charpentier's realistic opera, connected inseparably with the name of Mary Garden, "Louise."

An attempt was made to reach the persons who had bought tickets for the evening. It was as ineffectual as Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the ocean with a broom. Louis P. Verande, the manager, when he found that there was no hope, adopted the Spartan attitude. He shrugged his shoulders.

"What can you do?" he asked. A pertinent observation in regard to human songsters and songstresses.

Newspapers published the story of the debacle under the headline "Drive Up and Drive Home Many Opera Lovers Turned Back at the Door." One chronicler was moved to the rhyme:

"The debutantes, with their attendant men,
Drove to the opera, then drove back again.

"Carriage after carriage, and limousine after limousine drew up to the entrance of the Athenaeum and then drove away after receiving the news that there would be no more opera.

"'No performance to-night,' stated a sign in dull black type. A man stood on the steps and explained matters as well as he could.

"'I am sorry; I am so very, very sorry, madam,' he said again and again. With patient tact the bearer of bad news broke it as easily as possible to those who had gathered in opera clothes and opera mood.

"Elderly matrons, beautifully gowned and bejewelled women and highly groomed men expressed astonishment at this unexpected message. The exclamation, 'I am so very sorry,' was the invariable reply."

There was no doubt about the truth of the remark. The price of the tickets was refunded.

Although they had agreed to accept payment pro rata according to receipts, the deserting artists, without apology for having forsaken their posts, arranged a series of benefits for themselves. From which, it was natural, most of them who had gone to hear the opera "Louise" remained away.

Responsibility, where is thy abode in the opera singer's make-up? The answer is, "Nobody home."

The Spanish Opera Company, being launched in what might have become a highly prosperous season at the Park Theatre in New York, elected to strike after the second performance of the second bill. Its members had been paid to date, but they wanted to be paid in advance. The backer answered, "I decline to submit to such tyranny." The season closed. The quarter of a million Latin-Americans in New York were left without opera because of an excess of artistic temperament.

One who knows opera folk recalls the old but pertinent story of Adelina Patti. It is a standard example of artistic temperament rampant. Mme. Patti in her heyday remarked concerning Colonel Mapleson, who managed the Academy of Music, "Colonel Mapleson calls on me when he wants me to sing. He calls me 'my dear child.' He goes down on his knees and kisses my hands. He has such a supplicating face. It is not easy to be firm with a man who has such suavity of manner."

Nevertheless there was an occasion on which he was firm as the oft quoted unbudging laws of the Medes and Persians. Adelina Patti was unwilling that any man should be her debtor. Her personal agent once moved back and forth with the regularity of a pendulum between Patti's dressing room and Colonel Mapleson's office. The hour of the performance was nearing. The diva had begun to dress for the performance.

"Madame Patti bids me to tell you that she will not put on her slippers until you have paid her the balance you owe her."

Colonel Mapleson wrote a check for a thousand dollars. "Go, give her this, and tell her to put on her slippers," he commanded.

Returned her worried personal representative. "Madame has put on one slipper, but she says she'll be blanked if she'll put on the other until you pay her every cent you owe her." The overture was playing. She got her money.

Enrico Caruso, probably the most amiable of tenors, for his cheerful disposition they call "the big boy" about the Metropolitan Opera House. If any one of his fellow-artists falls out with him he makes a cartoon of the incident. The angry one is laughed into good humor. But there was an occasion on which the Italian tenor robusto displayed temperament, although of a gentler sort and untinged with mercenariness.

The occasion was one in which the singer was in love. It was long before his marriage—long, indeed, before he had met the lovely Miss Benjamin who became his wife and who presented to him during the holidays a daughter. The object of his desperate flirtation was a handsome young woman whose first name was Minnie. In the beginning of the litigation in a breach of promise suit which blighted this romance the young woman said, "I sat in the front row at a matinee of the opera 'La Boheme.' He looked straight at me and sang not Mimi, the character in the opera, but Minnie. I was proud of his attention but dreadfully embarrassed. He said to me afterward, 'I was made very happy by seeing you in the audience. Did you not hear me sing Minnie instead of Mimi? Of a certainty I did it on purpose. I cared not for the audience, only for you. I was singing to you.'"

After a while this incident was to cost Mr. Caruso several thousand dollars, because Minnie, expecting to become the wife of the world's most famous opera singer, built so many castles in the air that when they tumbled down, all at once, she was most unhappy and went to the Italian courts about it. They awarded her a verdict in heavy damages against the tenor, even though he took his private lawyer to Italy with him to fight the claims of his erstwhile sweetheart.

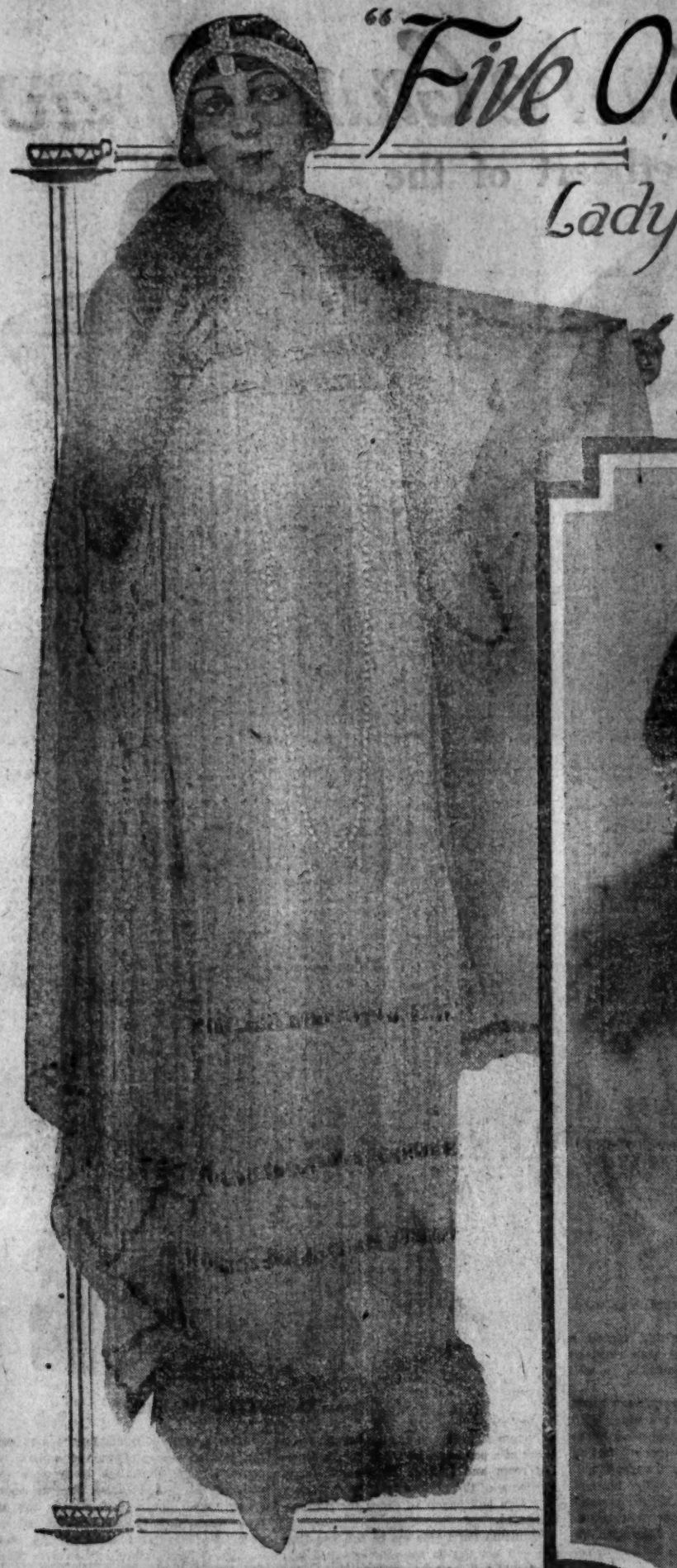
There is another historical incident which has become almost an opera-lore classic, in which Caruso is concerned, this time with the noted soprano, Geraldine Farrar. New York's most distinguished society leaders were witnesses to this incident, and many of them will never tire of talking about it.

Everyone knows, of course, that Farrar is the world's greatest Carmen. And Caruso is the greatest of Don Joses. One night, while Don Jose was singing an address to Carmen, Miss Farrar, walked nervously about the stage instead of standing still. The tenor did not like this. He mumbled something at the soprano, asking her to be "quiet." She, in her turn, didn't like this. She lifted her head and began to walk deliberately all over the boards. And when, at the end of the act, she ran from the stage—where she throws a flower at her admirer, she flung it so hard it landed quite smartly against the tenor's cheek.

Caruso waited until the second act. Here there is a scene where Don Jose pushes Carmen away from him. Caruso pushed hard—so hard that Carmen lost her balance and fell in an undignified heap.

Caruso smiled. Farrar glared. And when the curtain fell at last—but that would be wrong, to tell just what happened when the curtain fell, and Don Jose and Carmen, their make believe over, were left on the stage that night with the audience shut away from them. Both have tongues that talk as well as sing. But the next day Caruso laughed when Farrar glared at him—and afterward they were friends again.

"Five O'Clock" Gowns by Lady Duff Gordon



A Gown of Net Worn Over Delectable Ribbon-Adorned Chiffons.

The Charming Details of a Grecian Headdress.

One of the Newest Gowns, With More Modern Drapery.

A Tea-Gown of Chiffon, with Girdles of Silver Tissue That Suggests the Robes of Ancient Greece.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

THE fact that so many leap-year proposals are accepted I believe is because the gowns worn by the fair ones are so bewitching. The custom of leap-year proposals, I am told, is that of inviting the victim to tea. Before he has digested his draught of golden liquid with its flavor of lemon or cream and sugar he has usually said "Yes." And the spell has been woven, not more by the lovely wearer herself than by the gossamer robe in which she declares her undying devotion and asks him to be hers.

For instance, who that has not a heart of stone could refuse an offer from a winsome person garbed as is the upper left-hand figure on this page?

This five o'clock gown is of net worn over delectable slip upon slip of ribbon adorned chiffons. Around the edge of the toe length skirt is a wide border of fox fur. The tunic or "over robe" is of tulle, with an edge of ruching and a heading of silver. The wide collar of this garment, which is variously called a coat, tunic or over robe, is of fox. The head dress is of brilliants set in a plastic band of silver.

More suggestive of the robes of Greece is the charming five o'clock creation which adorns the large right-hand figure. The tea gown is of chiffon. It is confined by girdles of silver tissue studded with pearls. The girdles are worn below the bust line and around the hips. It would be a man with a pebble instead of a heart who could decline an offer of marriage from one so gracefully attired and who, with head dropping as in this picture, awaited the words that would seal her fate.

The beauty and fascination of the gown are enhanced by the headdress of silver cloth and silver leaves edged by pearls.

The third tea or proposal gown shown in the small figure in the centre of the page utilizes a row of handsome Chinese embroidery in the bodice and the border of the skirt. The drapery is more modern than that employed in the fashioning of either of the other five o'clock robes. The straight horizontal line at the neck, however, harks back to a Scriptural age.

The fourth picture, that in the centre of the page, shows in detail a Grecian headdress, formed of graduated satin bands, embroidered in brilliants.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear -:- By Annie Rittenhause

(New York Sun)

You may be what you please this spring as far as millinery is concerned.

If you like to be considered an early Victorian you may wear a hat like a nineteenth century heroine, but omit the smelling salts and the love affair with a curate.

If you prefer Egypt and think that your type is slumbrous, subtle and mysterious, then the milliners are glad to convert you into a lady of old Alexandria.

If you like the Russian—or rather let us say Slavic, as the French do not care to give us fashions these days that are labelled Russia—then those who make head coverings will offer caps that look as though they had been worn by ancient Georgian priests, or perhaps jewelled bandeaux and dangling ornaments that might have been seen on the head of Catherine the Great at a fancy dress ball in St. Peterburg.

If you are winsome, then the milliner will help you to look it. If you think you are daring and show that you like a spice of adventure in life, there are hats galore which will aid and abet you in this inclination. If you wish to look like the Paris boulevards, there are small, rakish hats that were once sponsored by Eve Lavalliere, the boyish actress, who started a world-wide fashion, then retired to a convent. And there are others as straight and severe as the Gibson heroines wore in their day.

NO CHART FOR MILLINERS

It would appear from casual observance that the milliners have no chart or compass. They do not keep to a well marked track. They are wandering over a vast stretch of periods, centuries and countries. One might call them internationalists.

All they ask is to suit the public. All the public asks is unceasing variety. No two women wish to wear the same hats. Once upon a time things were different. Each woman aped her neighbor. She called certain things "the fashion" and went after them as though they were the last and most desirable things in life. She did not seek variety. She was desperately afraid of being individual.

It is difficult to tell when this cable that held women together went to pieces. It did not break suddenly. It was slowly severed. Women began to look at their neighbors' clothes with a feeling of aversion. If they saw the same gowns and hats in a shop they refused to buy them, even though they felt their appeal. In other days they would have followed a bell-wether like sheep. Today, no.

The metallic turban was a case in point. It was attractive. It was quite alluring. It struck a new note in millinery. It gave women a chance to look either informal or ceremonious, but too many women bought it, and the odd part of it was that women purchased it in different parts of the country.

They did not know in the South, for example, that the cheap stores in New York were selling it and that it was being worn by women who had never before owned a piece of metallic tissue. In the far West the women did not know that the turban had penetrated the South. When each of these groups began to find out that the hat had become commonplace they practically discarded it.

It is rarely worn today. It may serve as a foundation for brown, blond or black Chantilly lace, but in its original daring Persian simplicity it has vanished.

What happened to the metallic turban also happened to the colored Anogra turban of a year ago. This hat has spread like an epidemic. A woman who paid 35 dollars for it on Fifth avenue in New York would be considerably irritated to find it for five dollars in a small town a thousand miles away. And no matter what women paid for it, they were peevish over the fact that a few hundred other women had been able to make the turban at home from a small piece of Angora and a half yard of woolen lace.

THE TURBAN OF MOROCCO

Commonplace as the metallic cap became, the Oriental turban has not vanished with the incoming of English garden hats, Victorian pokes and glittering Slavic headdresses.

Paul Poiret is responsible for the folded cap which takes its name from Morocco, whence it came. It would seem that Poiret was about six months in advance of the times when he threw that French colony, its inspiration and its colorful costumery into the melting pot.

Another curious transformation of the Oriental turban is significant of the pronounced tendency toward ancient Egypt and Byzantium. This is not a new note. One might say it has had its day. It continues to grip the imagination, however, and every few months there is a return to an emphatic suggestion of the costumery of these ancient lands.

But the Moroccan influence is something new. Poiret is not alone in accentuating it, although he may have been the first designer to its chance in a world that had become familiar with the far spots of the earth. Rodier, the master weaver of materials, has gone to Morocco for suggestions; or he may have taken from the Arabs who flooded Paris during the conference the ideas that he can incorporate in modern fabrics. Dressmakers in Paris are touching up the original Moroccan costumes into something that is wearable by the American woman, and these gowns will be shown in America next month.

With this influence guiding the hands of the designers one may be quite certain of the Moroccan touch in millinery, and the turban which is closely wrapped about the head with a thin veil dropped below the eyes is a good imitation of the headdress worn by the women of one important French colonial possession.

It takes little imagination on the part of the Parisian women to introduce this hat and to wear it, but it is a daring note in America and it is to be doubted whether it will be taken up with any degree of mass popularity. Here and there a woman at Newport, at White Sulphur, at Palm Beach or Havana will wear this turban because it is new and appealing and because it has something which makes conversation, but it is probable that the fashion will end with these courageous individuals.

It is said by the milliners that the Moroccan veil, which goes across the front of the face below the eyes, and the Arab veil, which is a long floating part of the turban, will stimulate the sale of veilings. This may be so. The shops hope so. For veils have not had enthusiastic patronage for several years in Europe.

The French have wrapped their turbans in tulle in a color which they call blond, it is true, but, barring this one fashion, they have been singularly remiss, according to their traditions, in the usage of the plain face veil. They dropped it when they dropped gloves. The high prices suggested both these economies, but now that the French women are reviving long evening gloves perhaps they will make a wild rush for veils.

The American woman has not followed the French as far as the small face veil is concerned, for she has continued to wear it, and she may find herself singularly open to conviction for the Moroccan veil when the spring arrives.

The one obstacle to its success is its kinship to the head drapery worn by the Red Cross workers during the war, which was widely copied in this country and as violently dropped. The world seems averse to being reminded of war through any sartorial channel. It is not easy, in fact it is well nigh impossible, for a designer to put over any fashion taken from military or charitable uniforms worn during the war.

THERE ARE HATS WITH BRIMS

But back to turbans. They do not swing the pendulum. They are not the dominating fashion of the hour, although the small hat has its place and appears to possess the power to strike infinite changes.

It is not always Moroccan, nor is it always Slavic. It is sometimes Egyptian, and one would quickly credit at a glance a few of the new turbans to that land below the Mediterranean when it was going through a period of stupendous prestige and power.

These are the turbans that have ornaments dangling at the side which often reach the shoulder. They are commonly called earrings, but their origin and source is the Egyptian headdress. And when one says "Egypt" one means all of ancient Asia. Probably the fashion for glorious clothes reached its apex in Alexandria, but it was widespread in the days when queens and their followers wore more fabrics on their heads than on their bodies.

Do not let these dangling ornaments escape your attention. They are too striking. They are a substitute for the Victoria curls that Lucie Hamar placed in her hats last August, but centuries apart. They do not represent the same creed or language.

These curls were not worn by American women, but the fashion infiltrated through their minds to appear in the form of drooping feathers, in brushes that darted downward, in roses that dripped over the shoulder.

DOWNWARD MOVEMENT

By this time you realise that most of the millinery of the season devotes its strength to the upward movement, and the Asiatic turban with its dangling ornaments is not the only visible sign of this tendency. It is merely the most conspicuous.

But there are women who won't wear turbans, no matter what the shape, and they must be taken into account, as those who have anything to sell are going through a phase of developing whatever the public wants. There is no law laid down for any special fashion these days and no autocracy among those who sell. They want to catch every floating penny. Taxes and living are high. To do this they cannot be too limited in their output, for it is not always possible to drive women into buying things which they know are unsuitable to their type, their environment and their purse.

The average woman who leads a life which is not touched with adventure and excitement is not one to be enticed by an Egyptian turban with dangling ornaments, or a Moroccan turban with the veil beneath the eyes. Even though she has sufficient loveliness to carry off these eccentricities in fashion, she has the sense—and if she hasn't it should be pounded into her—to know that conventional things are for her. Therefore, the milliners offer hats with brims and catch the pennies of a large mass of women who insist upon shading the face.

It is said by critics that no woman over 35 should wear a hat without a brim, as the eyes need shading and the thinness of the temples needs fattening. That may be a man's advice and it may be founded on reason and artistic perception, but most women act otherwise. As soon as they reach forty they begin to think of turbans, and when they are over fifty they think of another shape in hats. They buy them of flowers, of tulle and satin, with wings and jet ornaments, but they are always turbans. Often they make the face look as hard as a nail or as faded as a dead rose. They often accentuate eyes that have not grown soft and reveal pitifully their hardness and shrewdness to a critical public.

BRIMLESS HATS FOR AGE

It is for this reason that youth has usually had little to do with the brimless hat. It has felt that the fashion belonged to middle age—was the trump card of the old. Youth that needs no softening wears the hat with the brim, but this season the milliners are trying to persuade older women to adopt it and one now sees on grandmothers these hats with brims that tilt slightly downward, crowns that are crushed in vague lines with softly colored roses made into wreaths. Even on snow white hair the picture is good. On gray hair the effect is less demure and settled than is given by the stiff oblong turban with its high crown.

The brims of this spring have no set rule of conduct. They follow the lines set by the Empress Eugenie, tilting downward at

(Continued on Page 5)

When It's No Use Pretending

THE PRACTICAL WOMAN AND THE DESERT ISLAND

THE gayest of us have our moments of hollow depression. Sooner or later we all have to give up pretending, even to ourselves, and relapse into unhappy candour.

At no time, if one is a woman, does one feel more acutely miserable than when one faces one's mirror in a clear cold light and marks the first signs of the "going off" of one's charms. I know a very charming and sophisticated woman whose nightmare is that she may one day find herself in the situation beloved by novelists—that is, alone or nearly alone on a desert island. "Just fancy," she wails, "having no comb or looking glass or hairpins and, worst of all, no tammalite. Because, do you realise, that I should actually be grey?" To see her soft brown hair one would suspect her of perverting the truth. But she frankly assures her friends that her hair would be nothing without an occasional timely application of a tonic made of bay rum and pure tammalite. "It brings back all the colour," she affirms, "besides making one's hair beautifully healthy. Why, I was in despair a year or two ago, because my hair was growing grey in streaks. But since I discovered tammalite I haven't the slightest difficulty in keeping my hair its normal shade."

And what a difference beautiful hair makes to any woman! It excuses plainness, it enhances beauty. What man pictures the woman of his dreams with anything but soft, abundant hair? From Rapunzel to Melissande, there is something romantic about lovely locks. It is deplorable now-a-days to see naturally beautiful hair ruined by neglect, curling irons, harmful shampoos and the like. Many girls, otherwise careful of their good looks, think nothing of going to bed without brushing their hair. Without constant brushing the hair can never attain to that glossy "sheeny" look that is so delightful. A good brushing for fifteen minutes night and morning should be included in the discipline of every woman, plain and pretty. A stiffish brush should be used, and it should be always scrupulously clean.

It is not good enough to use just any shampoo when washing the hair. Care should be taken to find the very best one, and then to keep to it. A really excellent idea is to use only stallax granules which are obtainable at all good chemists. A teaspoonful of stallax is sumcient for each shampoo, so a ¼ lb. package will last for a long time.

This very simple shampoo gives splendid results. The delicious foaming lather it makes not only cleanses the hair thoroughly but brings out every atom of its latent color and brightness. The hair dries quickly, and though beautifully soft, it is quite manageable.

When the scalp is inclined to be dry, and the hair brittle, it is a good plan to massage it with olive oil before giving it a stallax shampoo.

There are few things which increase one's self-respect so much as the possession of lovely hair. It is a perpetual joy to oneself and others, and with a little care, one can defy hairpin-scattering winds and even trying, if romantic, situations on an uninhabited island.

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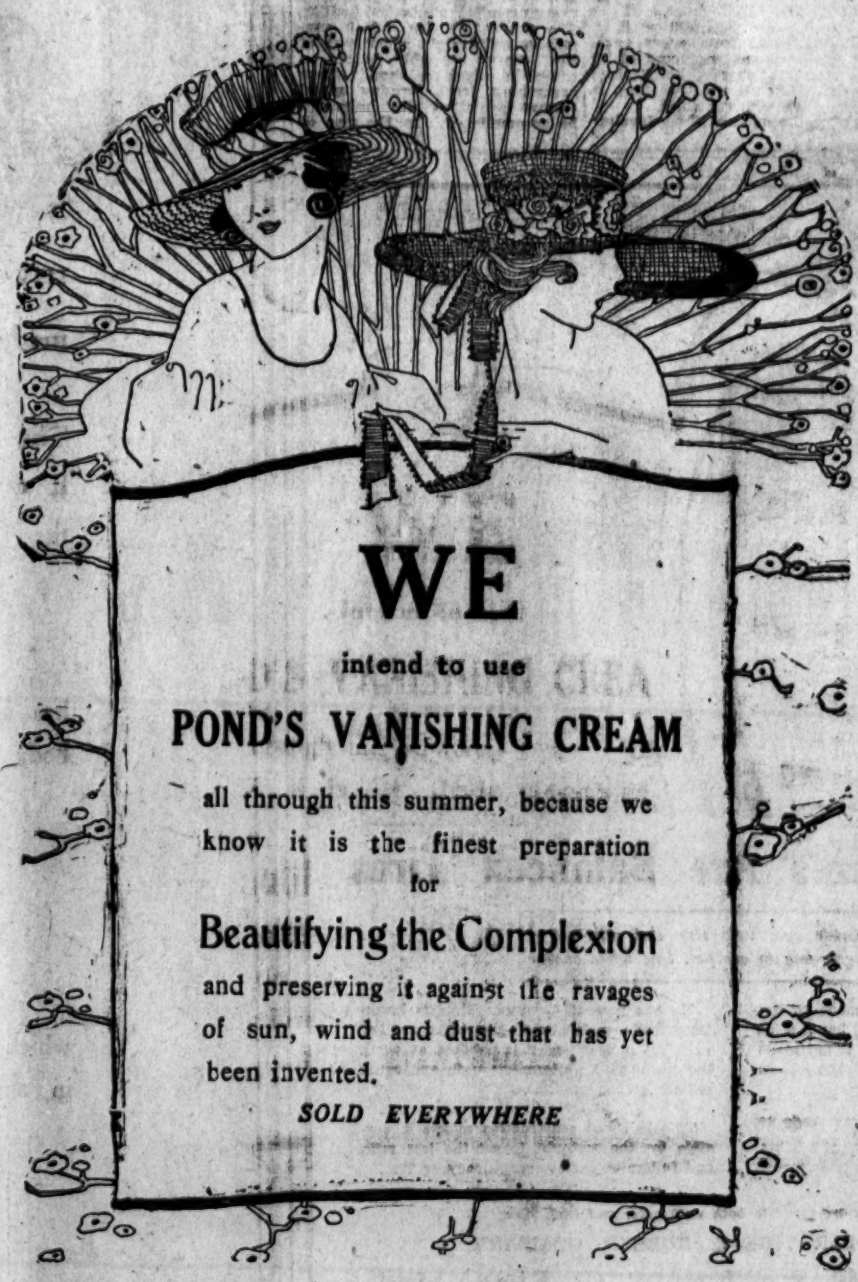

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1920

New Methods Of Testing Motor Cars

New methods for testing automobiles which are a direct development of war experience have been introduced into the United States this season.

Realising that the modern motor car must successfully meet the most extreme riding conditions, one American automobile manufacturer planned and carried out the idea of subjecting the new light weight car the company has been developing for two years, and which, it is understood, will soon be on the market, to tests which would parallel the rough and ready use motor cars in the war zone daily received.

For these tests unusual "breaking machines" have been rigged up and used in the factory, and the cars have been sent into rough, untraveled country for most gruelling road performance.

In the preliminary tests, the new car showed stamina and riding qualities so remarkable that the car was selected as the official scout car in the first Trans-America test trip of the United States Motor Transport Corps, which started on the Atlantic Seaboard at Washington, D. C., and completed its tremendously long journey of over 3,000 miles at San Francisco, on the Pacific Coast.

This Trans-America trip was undertaken to establish and demonstrate the possibilities of the motor vehicle as a factor in coast-to-coast transportation. It served as a supreme test of the utility and dependability of the modern motor vehicle.

With the army trucks participating in this convoy were three of the new light Overland cars, which will soon be put on the local market by the John N. Willys Export Corporation through its world-wide distributing organisation, represented here by the Central Garage. The cars on this tour, according to report, draw high commendation from the convoy officials for comfortable riding qualities, roadability and all-around utility.

Chevrolet Engineers Evolve Popular Low-Priced Car

Behind the design and the manufacture of the first Chevrolet car, was the aim to embody in a low priced automobile the greatest possible measure of comfort, beauty and mechanical dependability. The widespread popularity with which the Chevrolet was received, proved the soundness of this aim and the success with which it was carried out. Since then each new Chevrolet model has won for itself an ever increasing measure of popularity.

Therefore since the success of the Chevrolet has been due solely to its intrinsic worth, it is interesting to note the basic policies underlying its design and its manufacture.

The Chevrolet car of today is not the development of a single mechanical idea. It is the evolution of many. It represents in its entirety the conscientious effort for continuous improvement. There is no short cut to motor car perfection. It can only be attained by untiring research and careful study into the present and future requirements of the ultimate user.

To this end Chevrolet engineers, trained to creative effort, are constantly experimenting with all units of Chevrolet construction, in the effort to improve and to add beauty, strength and greater mechanical efficiency.

In view of all these things it is particularly interesting to follow the progress of an idea through the Engineering Department—from the time of its conception until it is installed in the family of features that distinguish all Chevrolet models.

From whatever source it originates, an idea is first passed upon by the chief engineer whose expert judgment determines whether or not it is worthy of experimental development. If he approves its possibilities it is next discussed from every angle by the assistant engineers of all departments, chassis, body, sheet metal, electrical and trimming, in conference with the chief.

Here the manner of its development is worked out—design, materials and treatment, are all outlined for the guidance of draftsmen. Specific instructions as to plans are then submitted to the drafting room where the master working drawings are prepared.

The first step here is to visualise the idea, life size, upon a special blackboard. Whether it is to be a small part or is to affect the whole design, the chassis and outlines of the body are accurately laid out in chalk, the position of the new unit "found," and its details laid out in relation to all other affected units.

Relative position, proportion, and adaptability having been determined, the new unit is next laid out as a part of that section of the whole body, chassis, or trim in which it takes its place, all drawn exactly to scale in minute detail on a second special board.

On this master drawing, draftsmen representing each of the five divisions of the Engineering Department, study the aspects of the new unit with a view to the work each of these divisions will have to do toward its installation. They then prepare individual drawings especially covering this work and including complete specifications for the guidance of the workmen in their departments.

All the drawings are then submitted to the engineers for revison and approval, after which the specifications are recorded and the originals passed on to the blue print room.

Here eight men are continuously employed in the operation of a single machine, preparing each day's quota of drawings copies. Each day half a dozen fifty-yard rolls of sensitised paper pass over the serried rollers of the machine where they successively encounter just the right exposure from electric lamps, the proper immersion in a development vat, a spray bath and a gas dryer, after which the finished blue print is delivered to be trimmed and classified by the operators.

Prints of the special and master diagrams are then sent to their respective departments, and from these each division begins its share of the actual work of construction.

The Experimental and Assembly departments in which this work is carried out, are equipped with every essential mechanical facility. The chassis division, which constructs and installs every part of the chassis assembly, boasts a complete machine shop, where everything from forming metal frames to drilling rivet holes can be accomplished. In the case of metal parts the pattern makers first produce a perfect wooden model of the new unit, which is sent to the foundry for casting, after which it is here machined and fitted to its place on chassis or body. Here also the electrical divison works out and installs all features of the starting, lighting and ignition systems.

The body builders make every section of a wooden body frame and then fit over it the metal panels which the sheet metal workers have shaped by hand, just as they also form fenders and all other sheet metal sections.

In the course of developing the finished car, all three divisons work in the closest co-operation; fitting and testing each step under the supervision of the respective engineers. And when the work of each has been done, the assembly of the whole is completed, the finished job is tested on the road. This last inspection is under the direction of a special test engineer who also tests the strength and weight of all the materials, as well as the power and endurance of the motor.

As a last step, the completed car is turned over to the trimmers who design the top, upholstery and floor covering, fit it to the car and submit their patterns to accompany the other specifications.

The finished car when approved by the sales and production departments and thoroughly tested is passed upon once more by the chief engineer and his assistants. All specifications are finally checked and duplicates sent to all Chevrolet factories where the new model is produced in quantities with that degree of thoroughness and care which has characterised Chevrolet construction from the beginning.

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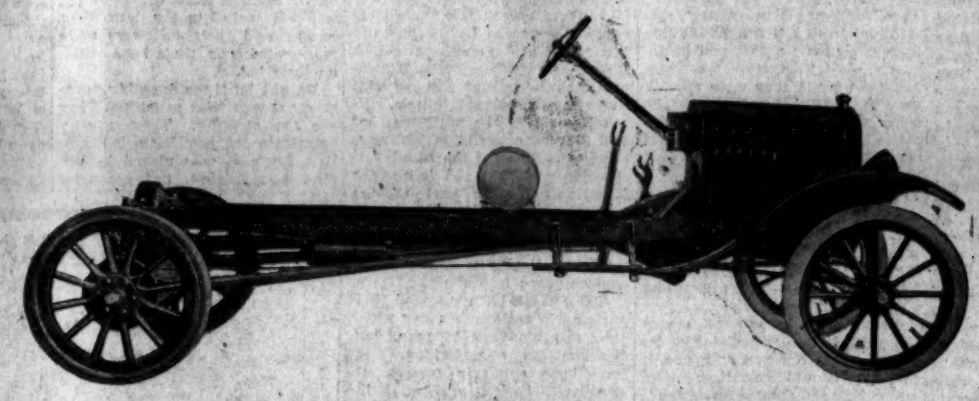

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The Truck has a wheel base of 124 inches with a tread of 56 inches. It can be turned in a 46 foot circle, a feature not to be lost sight of in the selection of a commercial vehicle.

CAPACITY

has not been sacrificed, as the chassis has been designed to permit the use of a body with ample loading space for any commodity. It is not a truck only,—

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which assures more positive drive and greater wearing qualities than are found in any other type.

Equipment includes hood for motor, front fenders, stepping boards, 2 side-lights, one tail-light, horn and set of tools.

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What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

(Continued from Page 8)

back and front, uplifting at sides. They are scopped in front, rolled upward in back and tilted so far downward at the sides that they suggest the Directoire poke bonnet. They are two inches or six inches wide, they are stiff and regular, they flop and swirl in the breeze like pieces of fur. Not all at once, you know, but each in its separate way. All of which is significant of the fact that a woman may please herself.

The horsehair hats which are revived show astounding brims. There is one especial model in which the horsehair is translucent colored pink, French blue or Nile green, with a brim that touches the left shoulder and actually flops over the nose in front.

It is a hat without character, one might say, with the character given to it by the woman who wears it. Heaven help her if she put it on in a careless, casual manner. If she does the hat will look as though it had been caught in a heavy shower which destroyed its usefulness. The woman who knows how to pose it gives herself an air of superiority over her fellow mortals. In the eyes of those who are experts she is instantly marked as superior.

CHINESE HAT RETAINED

Last autumn Suzanne Talbot of Paris invented a Chinese hat that fitted the head, was arranged in layers of fabric ending in a round top in which one expected to see the glint of a Mandarin's button. The hat had a cuff turned back from the headline. It was trig enough to stand a gale of wind or a fast dash in a motor car. It sold for $175 when it appeared in this country and it was copied for $125 more often than the milliners could count, which goes to show that there is still plenty of money in this country.

It was made of faille silk and deftly embroidered in a Chinese design in faded colors, the kind of colors that would not jar with any gown. If a woman did not care to give the price demanded by skilful embroidery she had the hat copied in excellent brocade. The effect was not as good, but women who owned the hats appeared satisfied.

Next month this hat will be offered again to customers who are not over-fastidious when it comes to accepting a thing in its second season of fashion if it proved entirely satisfying during the first. Evidently, then, the Talbot hat met the requirements of autumn and is expected to meet the requirements of spring.

It is now built in white faille, embroidered with blue, yellow and green white kid, velvet or silk to serve as a brim. It is worn with afternoon frocks in white or pastel colors, and in the morning with a blue serge gown or with a fur coat if the air has frost in it.

SPANISH COMB AS ORNAMENT

There is no intention on the part of French milliners to make spring hats demure. We have been struck full in the face by this fact since the new models began to arrive. Small blue mummies pasted or embroidered on the brim of a hat are startling to even the adventurous, and a Spanish comb as an ornament makes one stop and stare.

There is a hat of tulle in a shade of terra cotta which is mounted on a band of tortoise shell spangles and trimmed at one side with an immense Spanish comb made of the spangles. At a distance it is difficult to realise that the woman is wearing a hat. She appears bare headed with a genuine comb used for an ornament.

A woman came into a restaurant for lunch the other day wearing a hat that was also odd and startling. Its foundation was a bandeau of brown tulle and the hat itself was nothing but a fan shaped flat piece, made of hena-colored wings, which looked like spokes of a fan. They spread outward over the head, wider at the sides than at the back, and coming to a point in front to nestle in the maline. It was argued by half the observers that the woman wore a fan on top of her head, but close investigation revealed the soft bandeau beneath.

MANY OLD FABRICS

Every one now knows of cellophane and its frequent usage on French hats. In its original form it resembles a mass of spun sugar in jet black. These strands are used separately on straw or any kind of material in a design that is flat on the surface or dangles like a bugle. Cellophane was invented and put into use about a year ago, but it did not get a foothold in America until December. It threatens to become commonplace.

Paris is also sending over hats of cotton ribbon heavily stamped with Oriental colorings. These are wound into turbans or built into broad brimmed hats. This cheerful fabric is also used for a crushed band and wide bow on a sport hat.

To offset a lingerie frock there are hats of white perforated kid. They have no trimming. They are moulded in eighteen century shapes, with a crushed crown and a wide, drooping rim, and are simply trimmed with a crown band of the kind covered with perforations.

Pink and blue suede hats are built with soft crowns and straight brims. These are to go with cotton frocks worn in the morning with silk sweaters to match in color.

They say, you know, that it is to be a cotton season.

DON'T USE HEAT

If through some mishap some of the steel parts of the chassis, such as the rear axle tubes or front axle, become bent, do not use heat to straighten them, because these parts are all carefully heat treated, and if heated for straightening they are likely to have the effects of their accurate heat treatment nullified. This will result in materially weakening the parts so that they are apt to be incapable of withstanding the strains put upon them. The best way is to straighten such parts cold, but if the bends are too great this cannot be done. In extreme cases of this kind the best thing to do is to ship the affected part or parts to the factory for straightening.

Big Road Race To California Starts Six Cadillac Cars

Exciting Transcontinental Contest Watched With Interest By Lee

San Francisco, March 1.—An exciting transcontinental road race is now in progress. Six cars are now dashing through New York State bound for California. It is true the general public knows nothing of this stirring event and thus far there have been no newspaper reports regarding it but every man and woman in the Don Lee organisation through the State knows of the race, every branch has an entry and the enthusiasm runs high.

On the wall in each Don Lee garage is displayed a four-foot map, showing the route and miniature motor cars mark the progress of the entrants, representing San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, Los Angeles and Pasadena.

The cars are not actually plowing through the mud and snow of the frigid East. The race is in reality an accessory and tire sales contest for the various Cadillac-Don Lee branches. The banches are handicapped according to sales for the past six months and where a dollar in sales means only two-thirds of a mile for San Francisco, it means three miles for Sacramento.

Each entrant finishes at his own branch and to equalise the distance those less than 4,000 miles from the start must cover the additional miles before being placed on the map.

All branches have made up the extra miles and the race is now on in earnest. San Francisco is nearing Buffalo and the others in hot pursuit.

It is interesting to note the interest the Cadillac owners are taking in the race and the progress of their respective cities.

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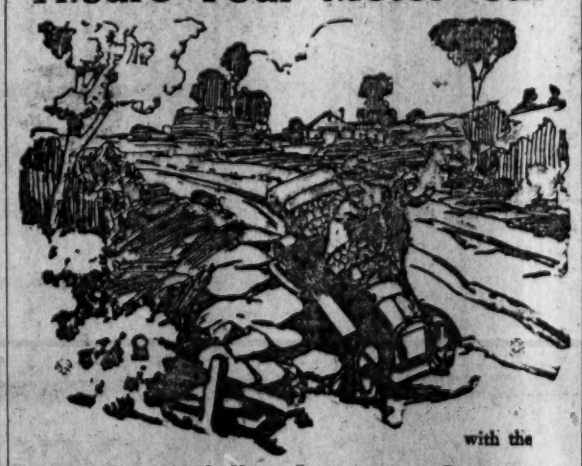

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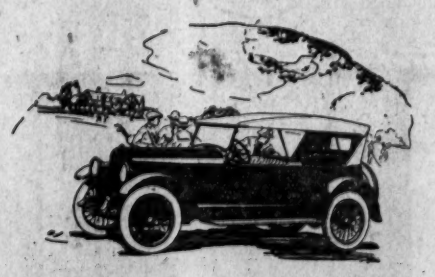

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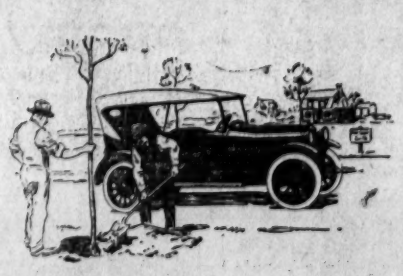

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Men Buy Automobiles But Ladies Choose Them; Industry Acts Accoraingly

Salesmen Realising That Woman's Taste And Desires Are Big Factors In Selling Motor Cars; Builders Follow Suggestions Of Lady Purchasers

By EDWARD S. JORDAN
(*In Motor*)

"Always the woman," said a cynical French jurist in summing up his experience in the courts of his native land. "Men buy automobiles, but women choose them," says Edward S. Jordan, without trace of cynicism, however, and thus sums up the observation and experience of an executive lifetime in the American automobile industry. Mr. Jordan'sstory is not only interesting, but is intensely significant and drives home a basic truth that has

Men buy automobiles—but it is the women who choose them. An automobile manufacturer who does not remember this and keep the woman's point of the view in mind all the time might just as well be making wheelbarrows. He must look at everything on his car that shows, through the eyes of the woman who is going to tell her husband some day to buy it.

A woman loves distinction and hates the commonplace. Her home, her clothes, the places she goes, the people she associates with, all reflect something of herself. She likes to be different—not different enough to be freakish but just enough to be distinctive.

So when it comes to the automobile she is going to ride in, the car in which her friends are going to see her ride down the avenue, she is going to have something in which she can take genuine pride.

Now let us look in on a home where the family is considering buying an automobile. Here is the family sitting around the table in the living room—father proud of them all and ready to be sold on anything that will add to the joy and harmony of the home; Mother, the general manager and heart of the home, ambitious for them all; Son, brimful of get up and go, and wanting to move in a hurry when he does go; Daughter, full of life and ambition and the spirit of youth.

Son sees an advertisement of an automobile. It looks good to him and he shows it to his sister. She promptly passes it on to her mother pointing out the social advantages and opportunities the car would bring them. Mother waits for the proper surroundings and circumstances and then proceeds to tell father on the idea that the family needs a new car. Before she gets through she probably has him wondering why he had never looked up that car before, and almost feeling a little ashamed because he had not.

On the next day mother and father start looking up the new car. Perhaps they make an appointment by telephone with the dealer. If they do, they are greatly influenced by the impression they get from the tone of the telephone operator and the courtesy of the salesman they talk with.

In due time the woman reaches the salesroom. There stands the car. She looks at it just once, and she is pleased or displeased.

What must a car have to get across with the woman on that first look?

First, it must have good lines, for a woman has a peculiar appreciation of lines. She knows their value in her own figure and in her surroundings. She can appreciate symmetry of design and she knows when anything has that peculiar quality we call balance.

Then the color must be right, for a woman knows what color is. She has an instinctive sense of color, of the appropriateness of color schemes not possessed by the male animal.

If the lines are good, if the color is right, if the car has an atmosphere of refinement, the woman begins to like that car with her first look. So she steps up to it and her first physical act is to put her hand on the leather. If it is soft and pleasing to the touch, if it is carefully laid on, the car scores a second point.

Next the woman steps in and sits down. If the maker has studied the average height of a person, if he has tilted his seat to a comfortable angle, if the seat springs are deep and yielding and the arm rest is just right, if the woman feels she is settling down to ride in the car instead of on it—then she begins to enjoy herself. She looks more carefully at the fittings, the rug on the floor, the artistic hardware. She is glad to see whatever unusual devices the manufacturer has added for her especial comfort and convenience.

She looks up and sees her husband at the wheel. He is sitting back in a comfortable driving position, levers and wheel in easy reach, pedals just right. Then she begins to think how she will look riding down the Avenue—she thinks how the car will set off that new gown to advantage. And the picture pleases her.

Right then the car is sold. There remain a few questions to be answered, of course, but the woman is pleased. She likes the car and wants to see herself and her children in it. And, being the general manager, she has her say. Her husband will judge the mechanical advantages of the car. As a matter of fact, he will have satisfied himself before going to the salesroom that the car will perform well. If the salesman is a good salesman he will sell the car on its name, and never let himself be drawn into a discussion of the relative merits of every nut, bolt and screw in the machine.

But the main point in the buyer's consideration is that his wife likes the car. They may let the salesman take them out on a demonstration ride. If they do, the woman will find that her intuition was right, as usual. She likes the feel of the car and likes to think that people see her in appropriate surroundings.

In other words, she has chosen the car. Her husband will buy it.

Average Car Of America Rated At About $1,000

Recently a large New York banking house made a survey of motor car owners in an effort to determine the average sized car and the average price paid by the average American family.

This survey covered practically every State in the Union and it took months to compile. Motor car owners in all walks of life, from bank presidents to mechanics, were called upon. The make of car, its size and the price paid for it were tabulated and when this vast record was completed it was shown that the average sized car owned in America was a five-passenger, 105-wheel base motor car and that the average price was $994.98.

Carrying this investigation of the average American family car further we find that statistics recently printed by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce show that 77 percent of all the motor cars in use in the United States cost less than $1,000 each.

A comparison of the figures gathered shows an interesting similarity. Inasmuch as the larger cities display almost the same ratio of expensive cars at the smaller towns.

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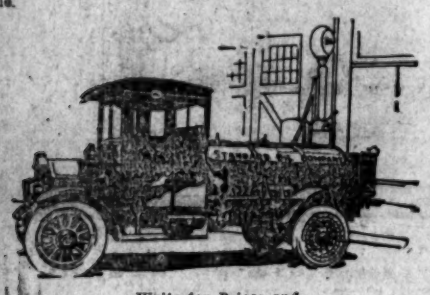

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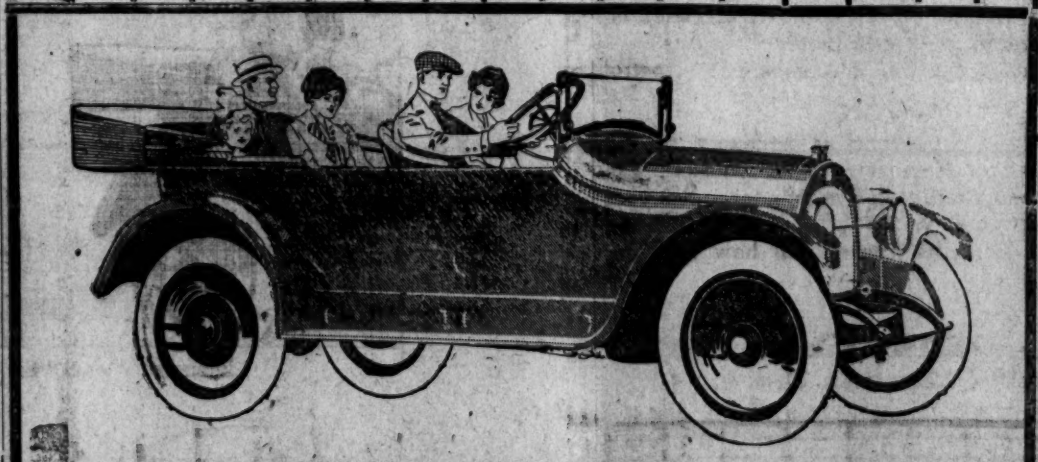

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Knights Of Columbus School Turns Out Motor Mechanics

Hundreds Of Erstwhile Doughboys Now Being Taught Gratis By War Work Organisation

The war has been over for many nths; but it was necessary, dur the rush of demobilisation, for ny organisatons to act as effi ntly and effectively as if the ting were in full swing. The ights of Columbus was one of se organisations. The Knights to do their part in solving h little problems as the return civilian employment of over 0,000 husky young men, four hs of whom had no jobs to go k to. The Knights went into fight against Old-Man out-ot-k with the same zeal they wed in attacking his twin, grey-rded brother, Old Man Ennui the camps at home and the ting zones abroad.

Now the Knights are operating ools for demobilised men and ilians in all parts of the coun-. The schools give a varied rriculum of studies, all practical, h as radio-telegraphy, account-, stenography, aviation-me nics, business English, etc. But greatest demand is for motor-chanics. The Knights are cialising in this. They find t hundreds of young men were ght to drive trucks in the y; although they were taught le else about the machines they ve. There wasn't enough time those days when, if a truck n't work, it had to be pushed o a ditch or otherwise disposed before the enemy could catch ht of it and murder everything hin so many miles of it. These s want to know more about tomobiles. They can rip sixty les an hour out of anything on eels, provided the grade is good d the going unimpaired. But ey are ambitions to know that to when the engine coughs and the akes don't respond to a deft twist the wrist. The Knights are aching them all these things, d gratis. No ex-service man has pay anything at these K. of C. hools. The Knights provide him th books, instruction, and even th shower-baths to take the ime off after he is through plugg g in the shops.

The K-C system is an object sson elaborated. A car is driven to the shop by an expert tutor d taken to pieces before the eyes the class.

Then the class help to put it gether again. After they have arned the secret of ignition and her complex sciences connected with automotives they are taken out on the road in crews of from ten to twenty—but never more than twenty—and taught how to drive. Driving is the last thing they learn, and there is wisdom in delaying this important part of tuition, for the boys pursue the hard, unpleasant studies of the car's innards with more avidity when they know that this is a necessary preamble to the glory of shooting along the broad highroad and knocking spots off the speed limits.

The Knights ran these schools in the camps before the War Department, for reasons best known to itself, decided that they would take over this sort of work. Nothing daunted, the Knights promptly proceeded to duplicate their excellent technical school at Boston in other cities of the country. New York now has one, so have St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Washington, San Francisco, and other towns. In Boston over 1,700 ex-service men attend the Knights of Columbus school. Elsewhere registration is about equally divided between former fighters and civilians. The civilians pay for tuition; but it is very moderate. Sixty dollars pays for a fifteen week's course; not enough to make a man an expert, unless he is unusually bright, but sufficient to give him a good grounding. He can learn the rest by actual experience.

Study Quality In Pierce Factories

Courteous Guides Show Visitors From One End Of Plant To The Other

How is the Pierce-Arrow made?

That question is answered to the satisfaction of from 12,000 to 14,000 visitors who register at the factory of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo. Many of them are users or prospective users of Pierce-Arrow cars and trucks.

This fact, says a Pierce-Arrow official, demonstrates that the motor truck or passenger-car user takes a keen interest in the actual manufacture of these products.

"Nothing is more convincing to a motorist or truck owner of the quality construction of Pierce-Arrow than an inspection of the factory," said the official.

"When a visitor sees with his own eyes the kind of materials used, the tests they are subjected to, the accuracy with which they are machined, the precautions taken to insure this accuracy, the system of inspection followed throughout manufacture, and the thoroughness of final testing, that visitor gains a clear knowledge of what is meant by Pierce-Arrow standards of quality."

Courteous guides are furnished to accompany visitors on trips of inspection at the Pierce-Arrow factory.

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When the spark gap of a plug is too great there is danger of burning out the secondary wire of the coil from the heat engendered by the excessive resistance.

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THE Maxwell 1 ton Truck combines every feature that gives the operator most ton-miles per gallon of petrol used.

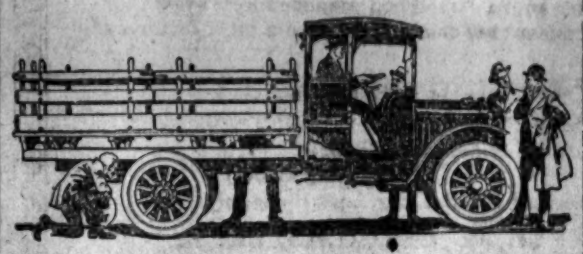
It is equipped with the reliable Maxwell motor—proven reliable over and over again in long time and long distance tests.

Its chassis stands up under the severest strains and road conditions.

Its ignition and lubrication systems are as nearly perfect as science affords.

If has the same worm driven as is heralded in the most expensive Trucks.

A Maxwell 1 ton Motor Truck does more work at less cost than any other 1 ton Truck made. Magneto, Worm Drive 10 foot loading space, Electric Lights and Generator, Right or Left-Hand Drive optional.



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To My Teacher

(From American Motorist)

I will never touch my gear shift
without pushing down my
clutch.
I will never kill my engine when
I stop;
I will never turn my steering
wheel too little or too much,
I will never, never disobey the
cop.
I will never try to start the thing
when either brake is on,
I will never make a racket when
I shift;
I will never run my engine till oil
and gas are gone,
I will never give her more than
she can lift.
I will never burn my brakes out,
however much I'm scared,
I will travel on my engine down
the hill;
I will never be a road hog, but
will always be prepared
For the other man who can be
if he will.

DON'T SPEED!

Don't speed the car for the first 700 miles. Your speed should not exceed 25 miles per hour. Don't force a car on hills or heavy pulls.

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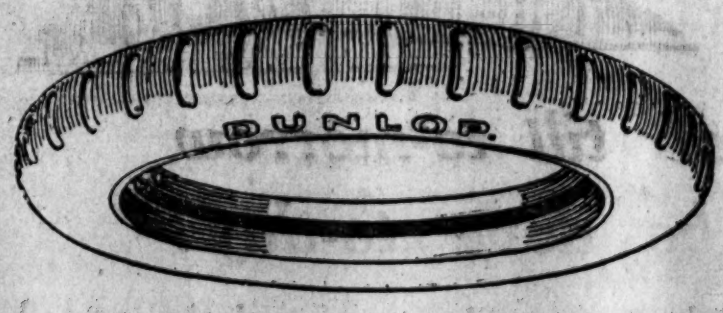

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

A car can lose money for its owner by excessive running costs

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Improvement In U. S. Federal Road System Will Mean Annual Saving Of $119,000,000

Bill Before American Congress To Co-ordinate Highways Would Save Country Many Times The Cost Of System, Argues Writer In 'The American Motorist'

If every automobile in the United States travels six thousand miles a year, which is a conservative estimate, and if it is estimated that one-fifth of this mileage is confined to the proposed Federal system of roads, and that the improvement will effect a saving of only one and one-half cents a mile for tire and gasoline consumption, or ninety dollars per car per annum, the Federal highways would mean a total saving of $119,000,000 in tire and gasoline bills alone.

This fact is one of the arguments used by M. O. Eldridge, Director of Roads, A.A.A., in arguing that the road question has become a Federal problem, and that the establishment of a national highway system is needed to prevent nation-wide economic waste.

A bill is now before Congress providing for the maintenance, at the expense of the Government, of a national system of roads, under the direction of a Federal commission of five members. This system is to embrace 1 percent of the highways of each State, and is to include two roads in each State, one north and south, one east and west, or in opposite directions to each other, connected with national highways in other States. Such a co-ordinated system, argues Mr. Eldridge, would save the country many times its cost. As he elaborates the situation in The American Motorist (New York):

Considered from every angle, the road question in the United States is fundamentally a question important and intricate enough to engage the attention and active support of the Federal Government. However important it was fifty years ago to tie the Pacific coast to the rest of the country by the completion of transcontinental railways, to which the Government gave its active support and co-operation, it is equally important today in this motorised age to bind the West with the East and the North with the South by the construction of adequate highways. The undertaking transcends the powers and resources of States, and requires the initiative leadership and financial support of the Federal Government.

In the opinion of thousands of clear-thinking men and women the road question will not be correctly solved in our day and generation until there is built and maintained by the Federal Government a national system of highways supplemented by State systems built and maintained by and at the expense of the States and county and township systems built and maintained by local authority all properly connected and correlated.

In most of the Eastern States, 1 percent (of the existing roads) will be sufficient to provide (the proposed) system, but in some of the Western States the mileage necessary to produce the two roads may require 7 or 8 percent of the existing mileage in those States.

It is estimated that on this basis the national system would include approximately thirty thousand miles of road, or about ½ percent of the total mileage of the country.

The United States is about five States wide on meridian lines and seven States wide on lines of latitude. The Federal system would therefore roughly, include five transcontinental routes and seven routes extending in a north-and-south direction with adequate connections. At $40,000 a mile, the proposed system would cost about $1,200,000,000.

The system of national highways would be laid out with due regard to centers of agriculture and industrial production, would serve to benefit the postal service, to facilitate commerce, to provide for the general defense, and to aid in the common welfare. Aside from its economic value a national system of roads would achieve at the same time a superb military system connecting every important fort and concentration point, arsenal, and munition center throughout the United States.

All highways embraced in the Federal system would be built with an eye to future traffic needs. All roadbeds would be well graded and drained, dangerous railroad crossings and sharp curves eliminated. Strong bridges constructed and durable surfaces with adequate widths provided.

The saving which would be effected by the building of a Federal system of roads would be enormous. It was estimated by the Bourne Joint Congressional Committee in 1912 that approximately 700,000,000 tons of produce were carried annually over the highways of the United States. Based on increased production and increased tonnage carried by rail since that date, it may be conservatively estimated that the present highway traffic of the country amounts to approximately a billion tons annually.

Assuming that the Federal system will include thirty thousand miles and that the roads when completed will serve a zone only ten miles in width on either side, then it follows that the system will develop and serve an area of over 600,000 square miles, or one-fifth of the total area of the United States, and that one-fifth of the total tonnage carried by the highways of the United States would be hauled over the Federal system.

In 1915 the United States Bureau of Public Roads as the result of an economic survey of highway improvements in eight selected counties in widely separated parts of the country showed that the saving in hauling costs for the selected systems in those countries amounted to about seventeen cents per ton-mile. Assuming that 200,000 tons, one-fifth of the total tonnage of the country, will be carried on the Federal system a distance of ten miles and at a saving of seventeen cents per ton-mile, or $1.70 per ton, the total saving would amount to $340,000,000 per annum.

There are at present about 6,500,000 automobiles in the United States, exclusive of commercial cars. This investment at $1,000 per vehicle may be valued at $6,500,000,000. Within five years this figure will probably be more than doubled. Furthermore with roads in their present condition most of these vehicles will be ready for the scrap pile in five years, the depreciation therefore amounting to probably a billion dollars or more per annum. Our annual tire bill amounts to over a billion dollars a year, and while it is not known definitely how much longer tires will last on good roads than on poor ones, the saving in tires alone would amount to millions of dollars annually.

A well-built and well-maintained system of Federal highways will draw traffic to it from a distance of at least ten miles on each side, thereby reducing transportation costs and increasing land values.

While it is realised that the increase in the value of land must not be added to the saving in hauling costs, but is rather the effect produced by those causes, it is perhaps the best index which can be obtained as to the economic value of highways. Economic surveys conducted by the United States Bureau of Public Roads show that road improvements invariably result in the enhancement of values to adjacent lands.

This is due principally to increased production as the farms are brought relatively nearer to their market centers and to the convenience and access to schools, churches, places of amusement, etc. These increases vary between wide limits, but based on the results of these studies it can be estimated that the increased value of the land within the twenty-mile zone embracing the proposed Federal system would amount to at least ten dollars per acre, or a total of $3,800,000,000.

TEST FOR PISTON RINGS

When there is an escape back past the piston rings of hot gases in the crank case inevitably get warm. On the other hand, if the escape is past the valves, this condition is not found.

NEW SAXON SIX

The new product of the Saxon Company is in every detail totally different from the previous chassis. The new model is a valve-in-head six, using the well-known Brush rigid frame with running board incorporated and double transverse rear springs. The wheel-base is 112 inches.

The new engine is 3¼ by 5, and has many new features, including a so-called duplex manifold for heating the in-going mixture. Provision is made for complete oiling of the valve mechanism, the vertical rods being housed in separate tubes. Electrical equipment is Wagner and the carburetor a Stromberg.

The drive rearward is through a Detlaff disc clutch, Covert transmission and two-joint shaft to a floating axle.

COLUMBIA MODELS WILL BE SOLD BY CONCERN IN INDIA

E. Leidich, foreign sales manager of the Columbia Motors Company, manufacturers of the Columbia six, announces, in a letter to The China Press that the Columbia line has just been taken on in India by the oldest existing vehicle concern in the world—Ram Naick and Co., Madras, India.

V. R. Rao, who is representing that company tells the interesting story in the past history of this ancient company.

It dates its beginning back into antiquity—to the days of palanquins and chariots.

Rao says that the firm was first organised centuries ago and began building palanquins—those wheelless vehicles in which passengers were carried on the shoulders of four stalwart bearers.

Somewhat later the Naick company built chariots.

In those early days, while horses were numerous in India, they were used only for horseback riding and war purposes.

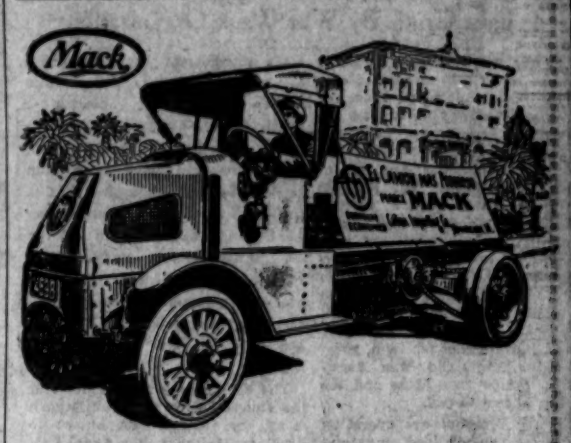
They were first used in India to haul chariots made by the Naick company. The next stage of progress in the company's history was the making of two-wheel bullock carts.

"There is good reason why the manufacture and uses of vehicles in India did not progress at that time," says Rao.

"India had no such thing as a road. Even the streets in the villages were nothing but muddy trails and nothing except a two-wheel chariot or a bullock cart could traverse them.

"At a later date, following the building of fairly passable roads, the Naick company extended their line to the manufacture of four-wheeled vehicles, such as carriages, coaches and wagons.

"And, finally, the ultimate stage of their progress was marked by becoming the largest distributor of passenger cars and trucks in India."



Mack 7½ ton lorry, used for heavy duty work in Cuba. Note the bull dog motor and solid construction of the lorry.

The motor lorry has won its place as the most dependable, economical and expeditious means of transporting heavy goods.

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Possessing body lines of distinctive stylishness, luxurious upholstering, and beautiful finish, the KING affords just pride to owners in many lands

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7-passenger Sedan (closed car)
4-passenger Foursome (sporting model)
2-passenger Road-King (speed model)

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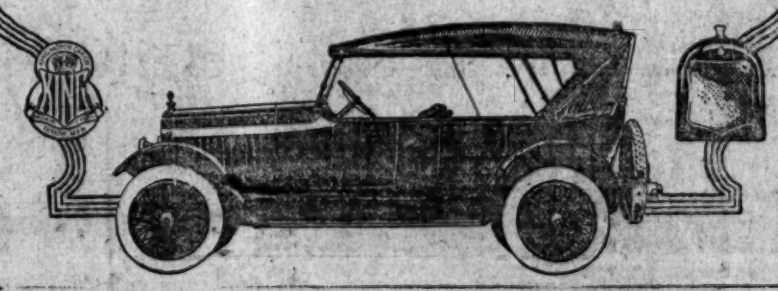

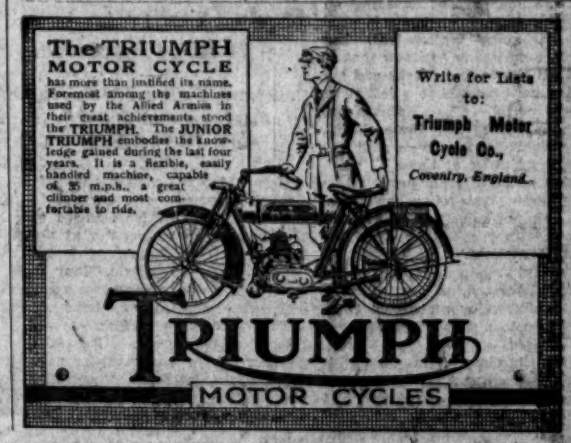
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"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day!"

In the case of automobile-owners, this axiom particularly applies, for it is

To-day an accident may happen.

Unless protection has been secured in the form of an

X. S. POLICY

TO-MORROW may mean the footing of a big bill for repairs, replacing a destroyed car, or the payment of a substantial third-party claim, etc. DELAY IS DANGEROUS—TAKE OUT YOUR POLICY TO-DAY.

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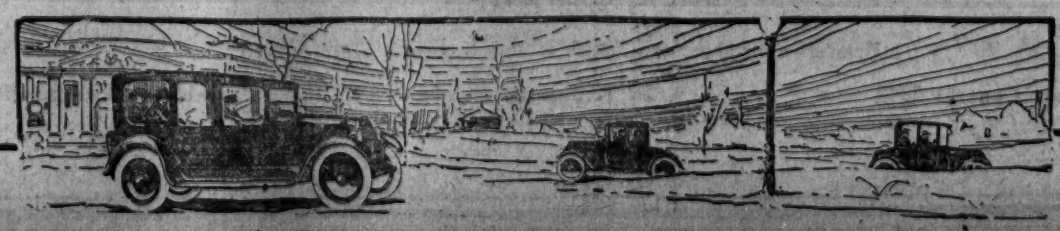
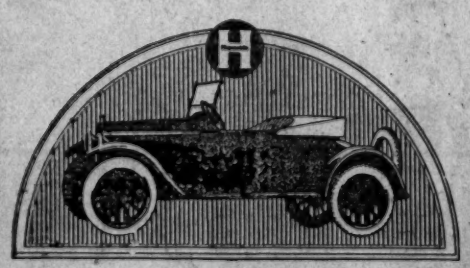




In building the Hupmobile, the builders have ever in mind the driver's point of view. Hupmobile owners are proud of the appearance, comfort, performance, sturdiness, and economy of operation of their cars.

Brief Specifications

Body Types—Five seater touring car, two-seater roadster.
Wheelbase—112 inches, (2.84 m).
Cylinders—Four, cast enbloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 83 x 140 mm.
Starting and Lighting—Electric—two unit system.
Ignition—High tension magneto.
Carburetor—Adjustable.
Fuel System—Vacuum feed.
Lubrication — Pressure system with pump.
Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.
Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.
Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).
Color—Blue or gray body.

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road

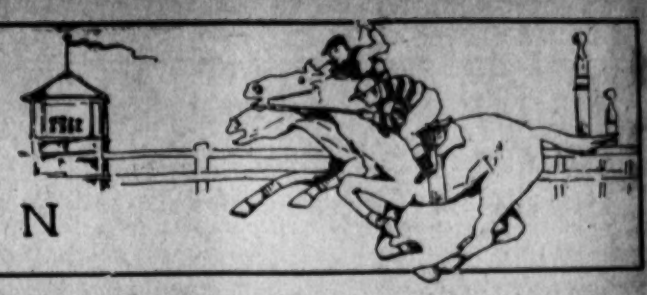
Owning & Operating Eastern Garage, 4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Owning & Operating Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

Hupmobile

The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1920

ARMY ELEVEN DEFEATS NAVY

Local Ex-Service Men Are Football Victors In Contest

WILKINS, QUAYLE STARS

Army Gets Early Lead In Match And Sailors Are Out Of Luck

As a result of the football match played on the Police ground yesterday afternoon St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers and Sailors has benefited by the handsome sum of $836. The game was originally scheduled to be played on the Football Club's ground but at the request of the Stewards of the Race Club, who kindly gave $500 towards the total of $836, the rendezvous of the match was altered at the last moment.

For all the fact that the Hawkins' band was out and, about 700 witnessed the game, for the occasion the Navy could not beat the Army and had to admit defeat by 3-1.

Following on a photograph of the teams by the Navy's official photographer, Referee Gabbutt called the elevens into order shortly before three o'clock as follows, Army: McLean; Quayle (Capt.) and Reed; Davies, Brown and Xavier; Clark, Archer, Begg, Odgen and Wilson.

Navy—McBride; Humphreys and Edwards (Capt.); Wilson, Wilkins and Morgan; Cunliffe, Stewart, Harris, Styles and Webb.

EDWARDS WINS TOSS

Edwards winning the toss decided to kick with both wind and sun in his favor and his crew were soon in the offensive. Good work by Quayle relieved the pressure and Ogden going through on his own had hard luck in witnessing his shot go wide of the upright by about a foot with McBride nowhere within reach.

From the behind kick little advantage was gained by the Navy and Brown passing to Begg, who let the ball go by him, gave Archer an opening which this player made sure of.

With this early point against them the Navy pulled themselves together and with determined efforts again and again gave Brown and Co. all they could handle but Jimmy Quayle was always there and was a sore thorn in the vanguard of the Navy lads.

Quayle was though, not all there on one occasion, for, the left wing of the sailors working well together had him beaten but McLean kept his laurels up and brought off a very nice save.

The Navy still kept up the pressure and forcing a corner, after a good shot with McLean a little slow in clearing, saw Webb put in an excellent corner kick. McLean had to jump for it and concede another corner from the other side but Reed came to the rescue and with a good clearance put the leather in the middle of the field. Brown obtaining possession passed the sphere out to Clark who getting his usual good turn of speed on centered a little too high. Begg made a good attempt with his head but the shot went over the bar.

ARMY KEEPS BALL

The Army still kept the ball in their opponents' half and a drive from Ogden saw McBride in difficulties. His clearance, a throw, came towards Archer who in heading had hard luck in hitting the cross bar with the ball. Humphreys cleared well but the Army halves were backing up strongly and Xavier put Begg in possession, who in turn passed out to Wilson. Tory raced away and sent in a perfect center but, Begg and Archer misjudged the pace of the ball for they both missed with only McBride between them and the second goal of the match.

Edwards cleared and passed to Wilkins who with clever individual work carried on well into the Army territory ultimately passing to his right wing. Cunliffe had Xavier beaten and putting in a beautiful center Styles had very hard lines in not beating McLean with a header. McLean brought of a good save throwing the ball well out and Jimmy did the rest with a powerful kick.

The Navy still kept the ball in the Army half and exceptionally good work by Wilkins at center half and Styles and Webb on the left wing found the Army's defense with about as much as they wished to handle.

Webb sent in a fine center and it was only Quayle's head that got in the way for if Jimmy had

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

I'd like to be an editor
With power autocratic,
Like an Inspector General
With ruling so emphatic.

* * *

And then with pencil colored blue
I'd score the silly letters
That people write, and then I might
Put all of them in fetters.

* * *

For instance take 'The Only girl'
Who shows style and vexation
At manly chests and miles of feet
Supported by taxation.

* * *

Because with wave of regal arm
They strive to do their duty
This dainty miss would censure them
(I'll bet she is a beauty.)

* * *

And then the 'Only man' replies
In language terse and skittish
And gains the praise of one who signs
Colonial and British.

* * *

I'd like to be an editor
To write a great petition,
To sympathise with Portuguese
And slay the vice commission.

* * *

I'd like to have the power to fix
Affairs in dear old Ireland—
Sinn Feinien and Bolshevist
I'd send them all to "Fireland."

* * *

The students who come out on strike
To terrorise the Jappy
Would all be made prime ministers
And then they WOULD be happy.

* * *

The mails I'd send by aeroplane
And get them here to date, sir,
I'd slay the folk who worry us
By always coming late, sir.

* * *

Miss Marie Tempest and her company are captivating the local audiences. It took us a little time to swallow the idea of increased prices and even when they came down to the normal there were those who could not forget it. Now it is the fashion to see Miss Tempest. She had her first really huge house yesternight week and then it was all over with the playgoer. Maskee exchange; maskee price; maskee every thing except Marie Tempest. She has thrown her spell over Shanghai, and Shanghai has evidently got hold of her, for she is going to stay a little longer with us and give us a few more of her plays. It is not a bit of use trying to save dollars for the next few weeks. We must go to the theater.

I had a letter the other day asking me which of Marie Tempest's plays "he" ought to see as he wanted to once. I told him he really ought to see them all but if he wanted to see the lady at her very best then I would vote for "Mrs. Dot." The friend went on Friday night and now he's going there every night.

* * *

Did you see Graham Browne in the "Duke of Killiecrankie"? Have you ever seen anything quite as good at any time or at any place? His portrayal was priceless. The whole of the town who saw him are talking of nothing else and the rest of the town want to see him. If Miss Tempest repeats any of her plays she can be quite certain of a bumper house if she will give "Killiecrankie" another showing.

* * *

Three plays are to be given during this week. Tomorrow Hubert Henry Davis' great play "Outcast" will give the company a chance of showing what they can do with heavy stuff. Up to the present they have been wonderfully successful in keeping us smiling, now they will appeal to the tearful side. I wonder how the portrayal of the "Outcast" will compare with that splendid study of Miss Eva Lang.

It is a wonderful play and needs a wonderful company.

* * *

On Wednesday and Thursday "Mary Goes First" will be staged for the first time here. It is a three act comedy with an epilogue. It is just the very play to give Miss Tempest full scope for her quaint business. The plot has to do with rural life and there you find two ladies, one was a grocer's daughter but is now the wife of a Knight, the other is a lady but she is not the wife of any title at all.

These two dames are as jealous of each other as a couple of girls appearing for the first time in evening dress. I will leave it to Henry Arthur Jones and the Tempest Company to bring about a happy ending to the feud.

"At the Barn" was written by Anthony Wharton and that is all I know about it. I hope to see it on Friday.

* * *

I heard from the Humphrey Bishop Company a day or so ago. From the press notices that have arrived it looks as if they "took" the Land of Nippon. The company open at the Clympic this week. There are over twenty performers and their activities extend from grand opera to out and out vaudeville. There is juggling and dancing, quartette singing and acting. Miss Marguerite Edwards is not only the pianist but also conductor of the orchestra. She wins high praise from the Yokohama scribbler, so does Walter Kingsley the baritone and Dorothy Faye the dancer. Robert Roberts has a good sketch called "The Girls He Loved."

The Humphrey Bishop Company ought to find many patrons here. We do not get a great deal of first class vaudeville and if the visitors are as good as their reputation we will give them the glad hand.

* * *

The Circle Sportif is the embodiment of Sport and Stage. There you can indulge in every activity from tennis to dancing and when weary you can pop into the nicely arranged theater that they now have and enjoy the antics of those very excellent French amateurs. I saw a delightful little one act play at the club last night called "La Chance Du Mari." It kept a large audience in roars laughter. Our old friend M. Pernot was in it, so was M. Schlisler and M. Fiori but the honors of the evening went to that vivacious and clever little French lady Jane Schlisler and the Englishman, in the role of an American, Captain Morley Peel.

The French comedy was preceded by a fine little sketch by Walbrook called "A Touch Of Truth." Captain Morley Peel figured prominently in this as well. His was quite an achievement and a wonderful display of memory. To carry on a long dialogue first in English and then switch off into a longer one in French taxes all the grey matter.

* * *

Those enthusiastic and joyous Hanbury Minstrels are giving another of their shows on Tuesday evening. H. G. Reed is looking after the program this time and from what one hears and reads he has gathered in most of the talent. He not only expects items from some of the boys from the ships in port but also is making arrangements to tax the Hanbury Institute to its capacity by inviting all who can come from the Hawkins, the Kinsha and the Scarab. It ought to be a jolly singsong.

* * *

Things are beginning to move with the A.D.C's production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." There are quite a number of folk shake their heads at the idea of amateurs attempting Shakespeare. But why not? We are all in the habit of wrapping a cloak of mystery, and a halo of reverence around the Bard. As a matter of fact you can get as close to him as you can to Bernard Shaw, in fact a good deal closer. In his day he was Bill Shakespeare, a good fellow, a frequenter of taverns, he wrote for the people, he was so human that his work has lasted through the centuries. "Twelfth Night" is as good as the merriest of today's comedies and it has the advantage of being clothed in supreme language.

* * *

The Shanghai Football Club brought their official season to a close last Thursday when the members met together at the Shanghai Club and partook of the best of good eats and drinks. After the repast, songs, tales, and speeches made the evening pass all too quickly. The soccer shorts and socks will now be put away and the oiling of bats and the creasing of flannels will occupy the attention of sportsmen during the coming few weeks.

Baseballers are getting busy. They all seem to have little books from which they invite you to have a ticket, and before you know where you are you have passed over ten of the best and you are a member of the Baseballers' association. This gives you the privilege of saying as loudly as you like that your next door neighbor has either a glass arm or that he cannot hit a balloon. You might even suggest that he takes a ricshaw or a base.

Baseballers are certainly going to have some season. I read somewhere that one of the crack teams in America has now enlisted the services of a dentist to see to the teeth of the stars. It seems if your dye is out then the Doc pulls your eye tooth about, if you run crooked then your front ivories are mauled. Even here the local fans have a dentist but they got him cheap. They made him their president and so he takes an enthusiastic interest in all the workings of the club and sets his teeth and says we will get those 800 members. That's Doc. Downs.

American Middleweight Sails For England

Soldier Bartfield, of Brooklyn, one of the leading middleweight boxers of America, sailed recently for England, where he is scheduled to meet some of Britain's best middleweights. Bartfield sailed aboard the S. S. France, the same vessel which carried home the British promoter, George McDonald who came to America as advance agent for Charles Cochrane, to pave the way for the signing of Dempsey for a contest with Carpentier.

At The Theaters

Miss Jackie Saunders in "Betty Be Good" will be matinee bill at the Apollo Theater at 3 o'clock this afternoon and this evening the Literature and Art Society will present "Romeo and Juliette."

Tomorrow and Tuesday Miss Virginia Pearson will appear in "Impossible Catherine" with Sheldon Lewis.

Commencing Thursday, April 22 and continuing on April 23, 24, 25, the bill will be Norma Talmadge in her latest select picture "The Probation Wife."

AT THE VICTORIA

Matinee and evening bills at the Victoria today will be Elsie Ferguson in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing." This is a six-part photo-drama. Charley Chaplin will be shown in a one-reel scream entitled "The Rounders."

The management has announced that from Monday, April 19, it will present three complete changes of program each week, changing on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

AT THE OLYMPIC

Charlie Chaplin and Mabel Normand in the great motion picture built for laughing purposes only and the only six-reel feature in which the comedy king of the screen has ever appeared, "Punctured Romance," will be the bill at matinee and evening performances today and at the evening show tomorrow at the Olympic theater.

On Tuesday, for one night only, will be shown "Sporting Life."

TOWA CINEMA

Fifth and sixth episodes of "Elmo, The Mighty" and Japanese Drama are to be on the bill at the Towa today, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The bill is announced as being of genuine interest.

JEWISH PLAYERS

The Jewish Dramatic Operette Company will stage "The Slaughter," by James Gordon, in a farewell performance at the Apollo Theater Wednesday evening. The play is in four acts.

Fast Times Are Recorded At Shanghai Race Meeting

Good racing without any outstanding features of note marked the third extra race meeting of the Shanghai Race Club yesterday. There were a number of close finishes and as the track was in excellent condition fast time was recorded for most of the events of the card. Overcast skies carried the threat of rain that did not materialise.

The opening event of the day was the Ayr Handicap Steeplechase over the Morriss' Water Jump, twice round and in. In this Mr. Jussie White's White Spear threw Mr. Watrim at the Monument jump the second time round. The tenth and final event of the day, the Stirling Hurdle Race of nine furlongs, ended with a sharp contest won by a narrow margin by Mr. H. Herlofson's Medina-Sidonia, ridden by Mr. Dalgarno.

Among the riders Messrs. Springfield, Crokam and Dalgarno each scored two victories and besides this, Mr. Springfield finished in second place in one event.

The summary follows:

1.—The Ayr Handicap Steeplechase.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, 75.—Over Morriss' Water Jump, Twice Round and In.

	lbs.
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's black The Prelate (Mr. Springfield)	.....157—1
Mr. J. H. Liddell's dun Dunera (Mr. Bremner)	.....152—2
Mr. M. O. Springfield's ches Wild Cat (Mr. Harper)	.....151—3

Also ran: White Spear (Mr. Watrin), Chop Dollar, (Mr. Rowe), Redskin (Mr. Hayes).

Won by half length; a head.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $12.90. Place, $6.80, $7.00, $13.60.

Cash sweep.—First, 26; second, 58; third, 232. Unplaced—201, 156 and 5.

2.—The Lanark Selling Race.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, 75.—Five furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. J. L. de Zutter's gr. Unionist (Mr. Hill)	..147—1
Messrs. Tibbey and Sparke's grey Triumphant Star (Mr. Brand)	.....148—2
Mr. Straetman's grey Canne (Mr. Crokam)	150—3

Also ran: Silly Thing (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Lightning Raider (Mr. Harper), Spaghetti (Mr. Grayrigge), Saey Tai, (Mr. Bauld), Winnipeg (Mr. Toeg), Xerxes (Mr. Heard), Coriolanus, late Yangtse-Kiang (Mr. Bremner).

Won by two lengths; three lengths.

Time—1:14 4-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $9.10. Place, $7.10, $12.60, $24.60.

Cash sweep.—First, 259; second, 245; third, 460. Unplaced—226, 401, 470, 367, 87, 305 and 332.

3.—The Inverness Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75.—Three-quarters of a mile.

	lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ch. The Hawk (Mr. Arnhold)	.....180—1
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's grey Charing Cross (Mr. Wingrove)	....180—2
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	..195—3

Also ran: The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Hooper), September Morn (Mr. Martin Little), Wild Night (Mr. Robinson), Sticky Beak (Mr. Lindsay).

Won by 1½ lengths; many lengths.

Time—1:33 2-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $13.80. Place, $6.40, $11.50, $6.10.

Cash sweep.—First, 47; second, 23; third, 352. Unplaced—65, 88, 411 and 430.

4.—The Edinburgh Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100.—One mile and a half.

	lbs.
Mrs. Alice Herlofson's grey The Hawfinch (Mr. Crokam)	.....146—1
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Magurck (Mr. Heard)	.....158—2
Messrs. Eastwood and Harper's dun Ralph de Palma (Mr. Harpur)	.....154—3

Also ran: Vindictive (Mr. Vida), Gladiator (Mr. Bremner), and The Bulbul (Mr. Hill).

Won by half length, one length.

Time—3:15 3-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $43. Place, $7.80, $6.10, $7.60.

Cash sweeps.—First, 253; second, 322; third, 5. Unplaced—101, 174, 509.

5.—The Dundee Plate.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75.—Half-a-mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Lamerton's grey The Dean (Mr. Vida)	...145—1
Mr. Reykcol's grey Escapada (Mr. Springfield)	.....156—2
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's dun Sir Lamerock (Mr. Heard)	.....150—3

Also ran: Inveravon (Mr. Hill), Rushton (Mr. Dalgarno), Victoria (Mr. Grayrigge), Jomsborg (Mr. Crokam), Daffodil (Mr. Bauld), Old Joe (Mr. De Zutter), The Dancing Bird (Mr. Brand), Pilgrim (Mr. Sleap), Cadzows Glen (Mr. Braad-Sorensen) and Coriolanus (Mr. Bremner).

Won by one half length, one length.

Time—5.7 3/5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $37.10. Place, $12.80, $11.60, 8.40.

Cash sweeps.—First, 115; second, 140; third, 568. Unplaced—207, 537, 52, 420, 125, 11, 183, 573, 71 and 31.

6.—The Dumfries Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Bonar's ches Solaro (Mr. Grayrigge)	....149—1
" C. Knight's grey Sidelight (Mr. Bauld)	..161—2
Mr. Robson's grey The Wise Bird (Mr. Hayes)	152—3

Won by a neck, many lengths.

Time—2:40 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $14.80; place, $14.50.

Cash sweeps—1st, 415; 2nd, 226, 3rd, 485.

7.—The Eglinton Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Campos' bay Old Bill (Mr. Dalgarno)	....155—1
Mr. Fash's black Vagger Minstrel (Mr. Hill)	.158—2
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Play Thing (Mr. Bremner)	.....150—3

Also ran: September Morn (Mr. Hind), Wild Cat (Mr. Harper), Vulcanite (Mr. Cockin), Blackford (Mr. Grayrigge), Saey Tai (Mr. Brand) and Battle Axe (Mr. Heard).

Won by a neck, a head. Time—2:45 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $16.30; place, $6.60; $6.20 and $9.80.

Cash sweeps—1st, 276; 2nd, 628; 3rd, 322. Unplaced—309, 392, 318, 677, 436 and 335.

8.—The Glasgow Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75.—Nine furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Richmond's bay Gulfsand (Mr. Crokam)	..160—1
Mr. Gilpin's bay Barometer (Mr. Heard)	.....154—2
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Saney Thing (Mr. Braad-Sorensen)	145—3

Also ran: Rupee Bill (Mr. Sleap), Little Dipper (Mr. Vida), Inniskilling (Mr. Moon), The Home Bird (Mr. Brand) and The Pebcan (Mr. Hill).

Won by a head, one and a half lengths. Time—2:25 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $21.10; place, $8.20; $7.60 and $13.20.

Cash sweeps—1st, 269; 2nd, 13; 3rd, 134. Unplaced—78, 564, 617, 4 and 30.

9.—The Perth Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150.

(Continued on Page 2)

-:- Shanghai Races—Spring Training -:-

There was a large attendance at the Grand Stand yesterday morning to watch the gallops of ponies entered for the Spring meeting and incidentally to watch the quarters done by ponies that were to start in yesterday's races.

The grass course was open and in excellent condition, which, with a favorable wind, greatly helped to secure fast quarters.

With the Spring race meeting only two weeks distant, owners are naturally requiring their ponies to do time and to those who take an interest in the Race Club's Spring meeting, it will pay them to either attend the race course in the early mornings or follow the times done by the candidates. The ponies that will show up in the champions at the present time are:

Silver Streak, Woodland King, late Castlewood; The Eagle, late Guiding Star; The Flyer, Old Bill, Tatouillard, Tichfield, Maresfield, Mazurek, Wilson, Triumph, The Corncrake and The Oriole.

Of the griffins, the performance of the following should be carefully followed:

Mr. Jiggs, Comedy King, Corander, Bachelor Tax, Exchequer Bill, Riposte, the Lad, Lichfield, Churchill, The Ptarmigan and Victor.

For the Derby Comedy King, Lichfield, Churchill and the Ptarmigan should show up well and are worth following.

As regards subscription griffins, the following ponies will win races: Eastward Ho! Bradbury, Bolivia, The Despised Bird, Rusty, Gamin and Galopin. This class appears to be a very live lot and special mention will be made to certain of them in our subsequent issues, as also to griffins and probable starters in the Champions.

Saturday, April 17, 1920.

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Woodland King ..	boy	35.2	1.15	1.48.4	2.21.4	2.53	(last 1¼ of 1½)		(whole time 3.28.2)	*31.1
Bradbury	SAS	39	1.20.2	—	2.31.3	3.02.1	(last 1¼ of 1½)		..	30.3
The Eagle	WH	36.4	1.15	1.51.1	2.25.3	2.55.2	(last 1¼ of 1½)		(whole time 3.30.3)	29.4
Spartan King	WGC	40.1	1.20	1.59.3	2.38	3.12.2	3.42.4	..	..	30.2
Colinton	boy	40.3	1.18	1.51	2.22.2		(last mile of 1¼)		..	*31.2
The Pirate	CK	44	1.16	1.57	2.36	3.12.3	3.47.1	4.22	4.55.4	33.4
Bixshoote	JB	(now called Aida)							4.55	33
Comedy King	boy	40.1	1.18.2	1.55.2	2.31.4	3.04	..	..	..	32.1
Rouble	SAS	40.1	1.18.4	157.2	2.33.2	3.07	3.38.4	(last 1½ of 2)		31.4
Clouded Amber ..	JC	35.2	1.16	—	2.27.3	3.05.4	..	..	..	38.1
Churchill	boy	36.2	1.11	1.45	2.17	(last	..	..	..	32
The Ptarmigan ...	WH	39	1.15.3	1.52.2	2.31.1	3.09	3.44.1	4.13.1	..	29
Hallow' E'en	boy	40.3	1.20.4	1.59.2	2.37.4	3.08	(last 1¼ of 2 whole time 5.13.3)			30.1
Guldborg	WGC	41.2	1.21.1	2.02	2.44.2	3.22	3.56.2	4.26	..	29.3
Ross-shire	RMD	37.2	1.14	1.49.3	2.23.2	2.56	(last 1¼)	..	..	32.3
Father John	SAS	41	1.18.2	1.52.2	2.25.3	2.57	..	..	..	31.2
Florina	FV	36.2	1.16.1	—	2.25.3	2.57.3	(last 1¼)	..	..	32
The Dandy Bird ..	JKB	40.1	1.19.2	—	2.28.4	2.59.2	..	..	..	30.3
Seabird	boy						..	..	..	30.3
Silver Streak	boy	42.4	1.21.2	1.57.4	2.27.4	(last	..	..	..	30
Tyneside	AJPH	38.3	1.15	1.47.2	2.19	(last mile of 1½ whole time 3.32)				31.3
White Fox	boy	40.1	1.21.4	1.59	2.34.3	3.05.4	..	..	..	31.1
The Heron	WH	36	1.15.3	—	2.24.3	2.55.3	..	..	..	31
Vimy	HMH	41	—	—	2.21.1		..	..	..	—
The Flyer	FV	38.4	1.18	—	—	3.04	..	..	..	—
Jet	boy	36	1.12.1	1.48.1	2.22	2.53	..	..	..	31
Triumph	boy	35.2	1.11	1.44.2	2.18.1	2.48.4	..	..	..	30.3
Barhelor's Tax ...	boy	37.4	1.18	1.56.4	2.33.1	3.03.2	..	..	..	30.1
The Merlin	boy	36	1.13	1.49	2.19	(last mile of 1¾ whole time 4.11)				30
Pavelek	boy	45	1.27	2.07.1	2.44	3.20.2	3.54	4.27.4	4.59.4	32
Barlin	boy	40.3	1.22	2.00	2.39	3.09	—	—	—	30

*On the inside course.

CHELSEA MEN ARE FAVORED

English Cup Competition Reaches Fourth Round; Final April 24

FOOTBALL FANS AGOG

Over 304,000 People See Games In Third Round Of Tourney

London, February 23.—The King of England paid a surprise visit to the Chelsea v. Leicester City match at Stamford Bridge today in the third round of the Football Association's Cup Competition, receiving a tremendous ovation from the 45,000 spectators when he walked on the field to be introduced to the players.

A definite result was reached in all eight ties, and Chelsea, Tottenham Hotspur, Bradford, Bradford City, Hudderfield, Liverpool, Aston Villa and Bristol City will be interested in the fourth round draw. No Southern club has won the cup since the 'Spurs' memorable victory in 1901, but London stands a great chance of having a representative in the final on April 24, and in this connection it may be pointed out that it is a mistaken idea that in the event of Chelsea being one of the finalists another ground will have to be chosen.

Curiously enough the two teams to win away from home were Bradford and Bradford City. The former had a remarkable game with Notts County, who, after being four goals down, only lost by a goal.

Lancashire's hopes are now centered in Liverpool, who have not given away a goal in their last nine matches.

The Southern League is no longer represented, both Cardiff City and Plymouth Argyle going down after gallant displays. The 'Spurs and Bristol City will do duty for the Second League, the other six being First League clubs.

THIRD ROUND RESULTS

Liverpool .. 2	Birmingham . 0		
Attendance: 50,000			
Receipts: £3,190			
Bradford C . 3	Preston N. E. 0		
Attendance: 30,000			
Receipts: £2,806			
Aston Villa . 1	Sunderland . 0		
Attendance: 31,784			
Receipts: £4,004			
Bristol City. 2	Cardiff City. 1		
Attendance: 32,500			
Receipts: £3,551			
Tottenham H. 3	West Ham U. 0		
Attendance: 47,646			
Receipts: £3,670			
Chelsea 3	Leicest'r City 0		
Attendance: 42,756			
Receipts: £3,571			
Huddersfld T. 3	Plymouth Arg 1		
Attendance: 35,000			
Receipts: £2,452			
Bradford .. 4	Notts County 3		
Attendance: 35.000			
Receipts: 2,484			

FOURTH ROUND DRAW

The draw for the fourth round of the Football Association Cup was made yesterday, and for the second time in succession London is favored with two ties, including the match of the round—Tottenham Hotspur v. Aston Villa. The draw resulted as under:

Huddersfield Town v. Liverpool.

Chelsea v. Bradford.

Tottenham Hotspur v. Aston Villa.

Bristol City v. Bradford City.

HAWKINS LOSES FIRST HOCKEY GAME

British Cruiser Team Beaten 4-2 By Harlequins, Local League Champs

The team from the British cruiser Hawkins met its first defeat at hockey yesterday afternoon by two goals when the Harlequins, this year's winners of League honors, won 4 to 2. The game was played on the Widow's Monument Ground.

The game was keenly contested throughout, as the Navy men were not at all keen at lowering their colors but good work by McMeekin and his crew decided that the result should favor the landsmen.

For the Harlequins McMeekin, with two; Columbine and Bothwell were the scorers while Chapple and Pim tallied for the Navy.

The teams were called to order by Referee Wainwright in the following order:

Hawkins: — Chapple (Capt.), Beauchamp, Humsley, Pim, Branson, Cook, Hooper, Hinds, Watkins, Skelton, and Macdonald.

Harlequins: — Barnes, Cobb, Agassiz, Donelly, Harvey, Linton, Bothwell, Hutchison, McMeekin (Capt.) Columbine and Ellis.

Fast Times Are Recorded At Shanghai Race Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Third, Tls. 75.—Three-quarters of a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Reykcol's grey Escapade (Mr. Springfield)	161—1
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's dun Sir Lamerock (Mr. Heard)	153—2
Mr. Haycam's brown Inveravon (Mr. Hill)	147—3

Also ran: The Kangani (Mr. Hayes), Father Confessor (Mr. Bauld), Thermometer (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Sahana (Mr. Vida) and Xerxes (Mr. Caarten).

Won by one-half length, one length. Time—1:30.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $31.70; place, $9.20; $6.70 and $8.90.

Cash sweeps—1st, 347; 2nd, 193; 3rd, 453. Unplaced—303, 570, 302, 210 and 626.

10.—The Stirling Hurdle Race.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75.—Nine furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Herlofson's grey Medina-Sidonia (Mr. Dalgarno)	156—1
Mr. J. A. Haye's grey Frotman (Mr. Hayes)	150—2
Messrs. Brand Bros' ches La Veale (Mr. Bremner)	155—3

Also ran: The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Harper), Chop Dollar (Mr. Rowe), Red Ensign (Mr. Beith), Fairylight (Mr. Hulthen), Greenback (Mr. Watrin), Black Fox (Mr. Caarten) and The Camel (Mr. Springfield).

Won by one length, a neck. Time—2:39 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $22.50; place, 7.30; 23.70 and $6.10.

Cash sweeps—1st, 9; 2nd, 75; 3rd, 334. Unplaced—223, 204, 163, 531, 456, 659 and 364.

School For Card Players

Auction Bridge. B. M. says: A local teacher tells us that each game should be counted as worth 30 points, and 125 should be added to the honor score. Is this correct?

The declarer must reach or pass 30 to win a game, and if it is duplicate or progressive 125 is added, as there are no rubbers.

S. H. L. says: Z deals and bids two spades, overcalled by A with three clubs. Y asks his partner "What was your bid?" and Z answers "Two spades." While Y is still studying his hand A says, "I'll bid three diamonds." Y insists that A has no right to change the bid after the lapse of time; but A bets as long as the next player has not acted he can change.

A is correct as to the limit being "as long as the next player has not acted," and is apparently within the limitation on the changes that may be made. These are two only. To correct the amount of an insufficient bid. To correct the denomination but not the size of a bid, when the player did not intend to name a suit. A's point is that he did not intend to name clubs, and in changing to diamonds he is clearly within his rights.

F. A. asks the proper bid, third hand, after two passes, with a game in, holding five spades to the queen jack, four clubs to the ace jack, three hearts to the king ten, and one small diamond.

It is generally admitted unsafe to risk any no trumper third hand, after two passes, unless the player can make his contract on his own cards. The spade bid would convey to the partner a wrong impression, as there is no defensive value in that suit, and this is strictly a defensive position in the bidding. It is either a pass or a club, the club being the better, as it reopens the biding and makes it easy for any one to overcall.

Piquet. R. S. D. says: The question recently arose as to the right of the dealer to count repic when the elder hand contained a point that was good. A bets that the dealer can score repic if he can reach 30 by successive declarations.

The point is the first thing to score, and if the dealer cannot announce equality in the point he must admit the elder hand's point is good, and that saves the repic.

Casino. T. F. says: A bets that the court cards cannot be built on, and that the counts go out in order of the majority of cards, then big casino, little casino deuce and aces.

Court cards can be built on by being paired only, a king on a king, and a queen on a queen. In royal casino the jacks are worth 11, queens 12 and kings 13; the aces being either one or fourteen at the option of the player. Then these cards may be used in builds. In the order of going out, spades come after cards and there is no "deuce."

Poker. J. J. C. says: A bets that a hand of four cards, after the draw, can play against a hand of five, as there is no advantage in having only four cards. B bets the hand is dead.

B is correct. While it is true that the short hand is at a disadvantage, if anything, the strict poker players want to know who got that fifth card. There is such a thing as passing a useful pasteboard over to a silent partner.

Pinochle. H. B. says: Getting down to the last four cards, a diamond was led and the second player discarded a club, but before his partner played to the trick he withdrew the club and put on the ace of trumps. The bidder called a revoke, on the rule of "board's the play." The player in error insisted that he could correct it as long as the next player had not acted.

Once a card is played, it must remain. It is a revoke.

Cribbage. T. S. says: In cutting, two cards are shown. Must there be a new cut?

If it is the fault of the dealer in turning them up, his opponent has the choice as to which shall be the starter.

WILLIAM NAST TEAM DEFEATS KULING

American School Football Eleven Loses At Kiukiang By Score Of 1-0

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Kiukiang, April 10.—On Saturday morning, April 10, the Kuling American School played its last game of the season with the William Nast High School, Kiukiang, on the latter's field. It was one of the best played games of the season, and a very clean game throughout. Both teams had very good team work and showed remarkable, headwork throughout the game.

During the first half Kuling's goal was in danger many times but the splendid work of the little goal keeper and the full backs saved the day. The first half ended 0-0. In the second half the Kuling boys having become more accustomed to the grassy and slippery field were able to play more on the defensive. Both goals were in danger an equal number of times. Twice Tourclinsky had splendid chances to get goals but he missed only by inches. The one goal made by William Nast was due to a massed play near Kuling's goal and a kick which the little goal keeper was unable to reach. The second half ended 1-0 favor of William Nast.

On April 22nd William Nast expects to play its last game of the season with St. Paul's School, Anking, on their home ground at Kiukiang.

Thus far William Nast has lost no games this season.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale in all Chemists and Stores or post free 8/- from MARTIN Chemist SOUTHAMPTON ENG

ARMY ELEVEN DEFEATS NAVY

(Continued from Page 1)

missed it there were three men right on top of him and McLean would have had to go some.

LEMONS ARRIVE

With the Navy still pressing lemons arrived.

During the interval which was increased from the usual ten to fifteen minutes two of the Navy men who had turned up armed with boxes to do their bit on behalf of St. Dunstan's Hospital auctioned off the ball the match was being played with. Bidding was brisk rising from $5 to $35 in very short time but then there were only two in the market the Hawkins and one of the other gunboats in port and the Hawkins eleven ultimately won the race by taking up the ball for $50.

Immediately the auction was through Referee Gabbutt set the teams in motion again and the Army were not long in showing that with the elements now in their favor that they were out to win.

Wilkins thought otherwise and again and again put the damper on the activities of Begg and Co. in the Army's forward line.

Wilkins fed his wings well and from a good run down by Webb the Navy missed an open goal. Quayle relieved and, the leather being passed to Wilson, Begg and Archer repeated their stunt in the first half of letting the ball go by with only McBride in front of them.

Edwards clearing the Navy again came back strongly and Reed was called upon to show some of his old time kicking in order to relieve the strain the sailors were putting on.

Begg worked his way well down from Reed's clearance and had a hard shot a goal. Humphreys' cleared well with his head the ball going to Wilkins who passed to the left wing. Davies, who put up a good game for the Army throughout, being beaten Webb and Styles had only Jimmy to contend with. Jimmy miskicked, not like him for he usually makes very sure, but he came back strong and with Davies getting back just in time to clear the ball was transferred to Clark at a very critic moment; who made a good sprint down the field.

CLARK TO ARCHER

Clark centered to Archer who in turn passed to Begg. Begg took the ball on the move and McBride holding the save, had both Archer and Begg, who were following up well, to contend with. McBride in a valiant attempt to save the situation threw the ball out, unfortunately though in doing so the ball hit Humphreys who was coming back to see what he could do to help and the leather was brought back into the net with him for the Army's second point.

The Army kept the pressure up and Archer in shooting witnessed McBride bring off a good save. Clark coming on strongly nearly scored, Edwards having to concede a corner to save the situation. The resultant kick was too far out.

The Navy again took up the pressure the left wing obtaining possession had hard luck. The ball coming in should have been converted but Davies was on his man who waited just a little too long. Davies and Brown working well together in the half line passed the ball out to Wilson but Morgan bottled the pass and sending the leather back well into the Army goal mouth a hard scrimmage took place with everyone in kicking here, there and practically everywhere at one time. Reed ultimately cleared.

TOO MUCH ELEVATION

Wilkins receiving assailed a shot from well out but was unfortunate in having too much elevation on the ball with the result that McLean had nothing to do, the leather passing well over the cross bar.

Through a slight misunderstanding, between Wilkins and Morgan, Brown obtained and passed to Wilson who went through on his own beating McBride with a good hard drive for the Army's last and third tally.

From the kick off Wilson again obtained possession but his center was too hard. Relief by Edwards gave Styles a chance and he with his wing man Webb worked well down Styles ultimately taking a dropping shot from practically on the behind line. McLean thought the ball was over the bar but the wind decided it should lodge just in the far corner of the net for the Navy's first point.

With this encouragement the sailors went at it again as hard as ever and were near on two occasions immediately from the kick off of being successful but Quayle cleared well. Wilkins still feeding his forwards well, McLean was called upon to leave his citadel to clear having to bounce the ball three times or more before getting away with it. Begg and Wilson got going well from the clearance but Humphreys cleared to touch. With the Army still in the Navy half the game came to a conclusion with the above stated score.

TOO MUCH OPEN WORK

The game as a whole was not of the best there being too much open work. Many erratic passes with high kicking and wild kicking a feature much too noticable.

For the winners McLean in goal was always safe. Quayle and Reed put up a splendid defense, Quayle being over and over again the stumbling block to the Navy forwards, Brown at center half and Davies on the right wing were the pick of the halves, both doing good work throughout the ninety minutes played.

Of the forwards Begg, Wilson and Clark showed to advantage the wing men putting in many useful centers.

The Navy team can boast a rattling good man in Wilkins who played a very heady and hard game at center half.

McBride, Humphreys and Edwards put up a good defense with Webb and Cunlife showing well in the attack.

Mr. Gabbutt, assisted by Mr. Norris and a Petty Officer on the side lines, held the teams well in order.

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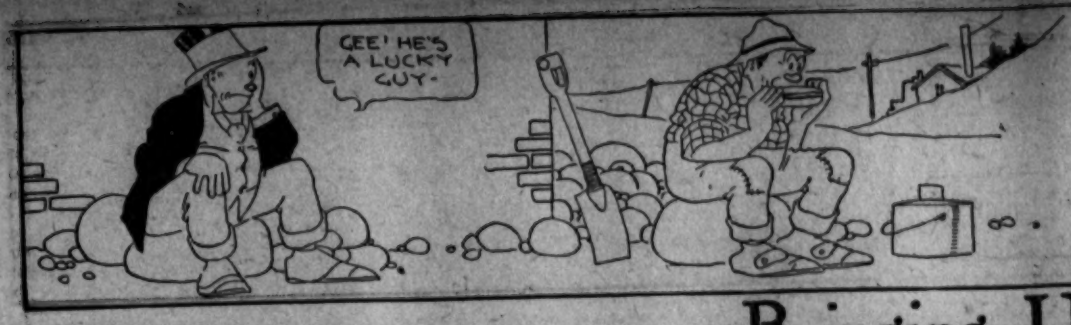
SOLE AGENTS.

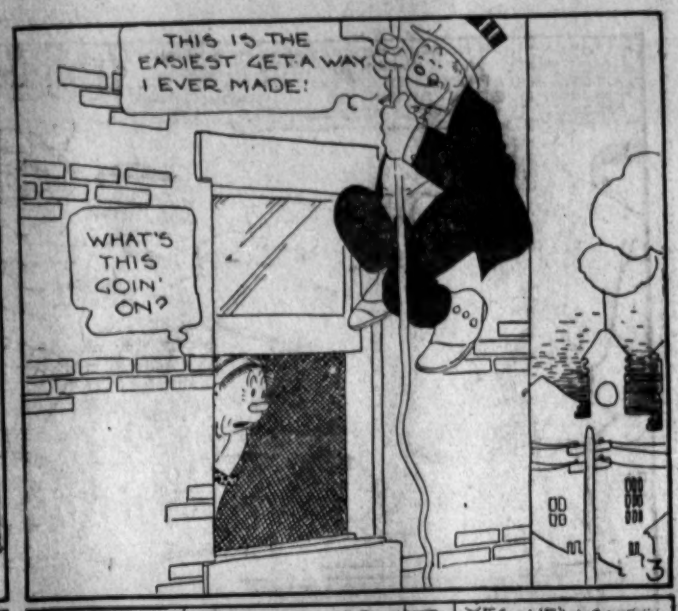


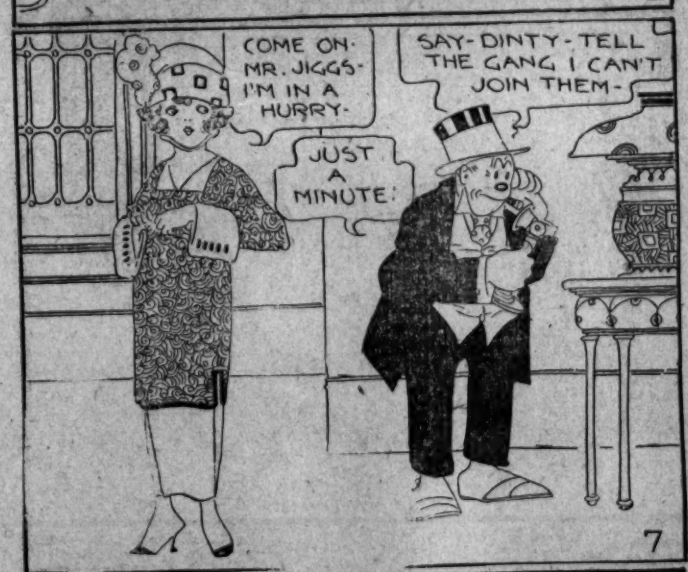
Comic Picture Section

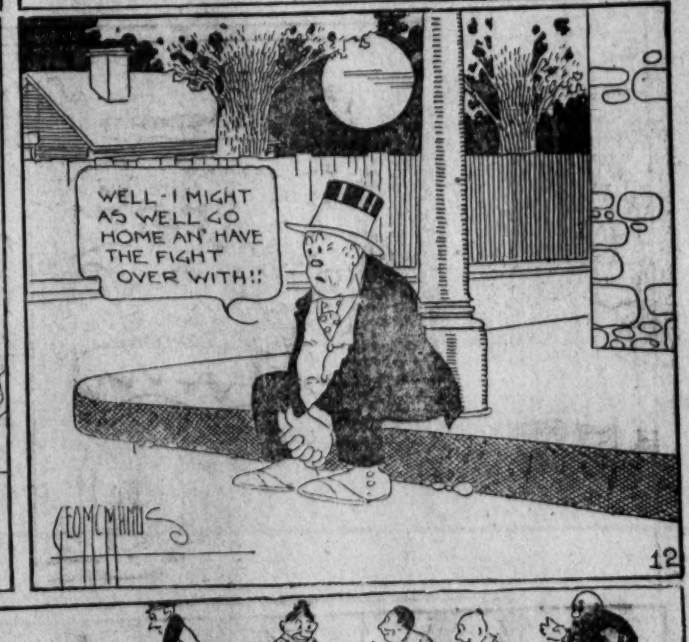
Sunday, April 18th, 1920

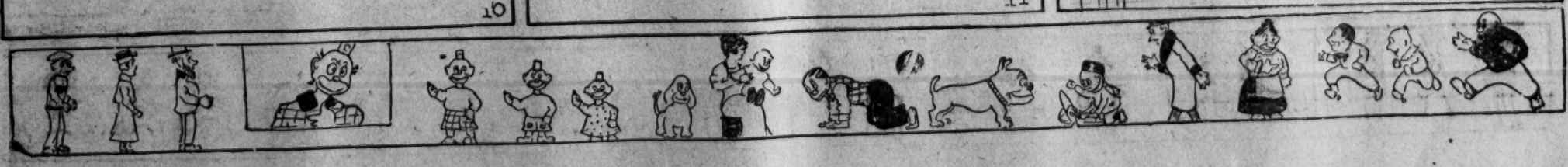
Bringing Up Father

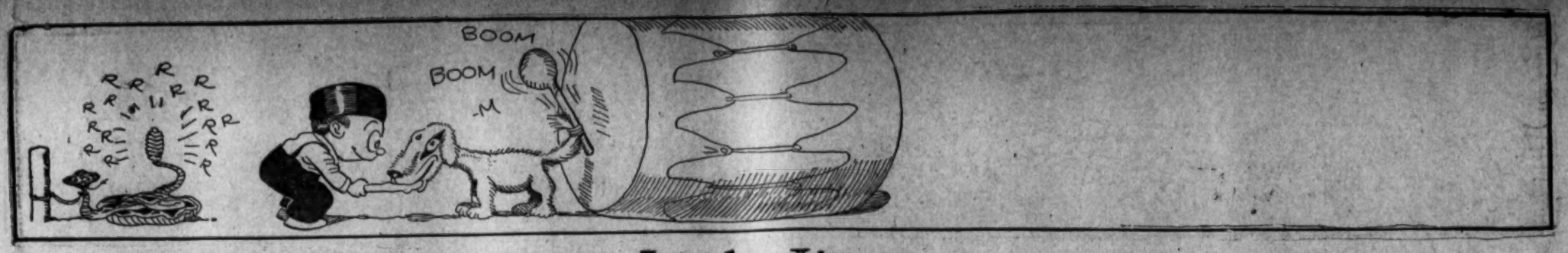
IF MAGGIE THINKS I'M GONNA STAY IN AN' MEET A LOT OF STRANGERS WHILE THERE IS A PINOCHLE GAME ON AT DINTY'S - SHE'S GOT AN OTHER THINK!
2











Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY, THIS NAVAJO INDIAN HAS A FINE BLANKET HE'S MADE WHICH I WISH TO BUY. HE DOESN'T UNDERSTAND PAPER MONEY BUT WANTS SILVER. YOU RUN OVER WITH THIS TO THE TRADING POST AND GET IT CHANGED INTO SILVER."
"OH THIS IS SUCH A BEAUTY! HURRY BACK JIMMY!"

2.

3.

4. OOU

5. OOU

6. OOU

7. OOU OOOU

8. "HOW MUTCHEE?"
"WHY ZEKE I GOT THAT IN SILVER IN MY PURSE RIGHT NOW!"
"TWENNY DOLLA NO TEARUM KINDA MONEY. SILVER!"

And in the Mean time

9. I FEEL THAT IN FAIRNESS TO MYSELF, I OUGHT TO EXPLAIN TO YOU THAT I HAD ALREADY ACCEPTED THIS BLANKET FROM THIS INDIAN BUT HAVING ONLY PAPER MONEY I'VE SENT MY LITTLE BOY FOR SILVER. HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN BACK BY NOW —"
"BROTHER, WE'VE GOT THE SILVER HERE AN' READY! I'LL GIVE YER LITTLE SON JUST FIFTEEN MINUTES TO MATERIALIZE. MA HOLD THE WATCH!"

10 "TIME'S UP!"
"SORRY BROTHER BUT YOU LOSE!"

11 "HOORAY FER POP!"
"AIN'T IT JEST SCRUMPTOUS?"

12. "AND NOW TO FIND THAT KID!"
"FATHER, REMEMBER YOUR TEMPER!"

13. ZOOM

SWINNERTON